

Stories Win EEC Test By 8 Votes

Death Resisting Economic Freeze

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—The Conservative government won a dangerous test in a crucial vote today to take the nation into the European Economic Community. The vote in the House of Commons was 209 to 193.

Normally the government has an overall majority of 27 in the 350-seat House. It was perhaps aided tonight by 46 abstentions, a high total for a critical ballot.

The vote was on the most controversial clause in the legislation—a provision for aligning British laws with those of the European trading bloc.

The so-called sovereignty clause provides that the law of the European communities shall override British law.

Committee of the Whole

The vote came in committee stage, with the whole House sitting as a committee. As such it is not a vote of confidence, but a vote of confidence in the government's ability to pass the bill.

Mr. Heath, sitting on the government bench, said the bill was a "necessary step" to bring Britain into the EEC.

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REMAINS OF DAT DO—A South Vietnamese ranger walking down what was the main street of a district town 45 miles from Saigon. Fierce but localized fighting there has been obscured in reports from bigger battles.

Quake Panics Ancona, Many Flee the City

ANCONA, Italy, June 14 (AP)—A sharp earthquake sent tens of thousands of residents of this Adriatic port city fleeing into the countryside tonight.

The 20-second quake caused widespread panic but no casualties and little damage.

The quake was felt in the whole Ancona area, which had been shaken by dozens of earthquakes in February, when citizens fled to the countryside.

During tonight's quake, the population immediately left their houses and sat in parks or in their cars parked along the sea, or fled to the country, as in February.

Phones Out

Telephone communications were briefly interrupted, but they resumed after a few minutes.

"Most of the panic is a consequence of all our troubles in February," a police spokesman said. "Otherwise there is really nothing to worry about."

A woman in Ancona said they had received "very few calls."

He said the calls were mostly for cracks in the walls, but there was no real damage.

Authorities, however, began calling in police and troops to set up emergency centers with tents and food for the population.

No casualties were immediately reported.

Seismologists said the shock measured between eight and nine on the 12-degree Mercalli scale.

Ancona police chief Francesco Inturrisi told the ANSA news agency in Rome by telephone:

"Tonight's earthquake caused considerable panic. There is a definite feeling that this is the worst shock since the earthquakes began in the area."

"We have been informed of collapses of masonry and walls, more than in the previous shocks. But up to this moment there are no injuries or deaths reported."

'Dumb' Queries Put Nixon Off Press Talks

LOS ANGELES, June 14 (AP)—President Nixon's domestic affairs adviser says one reason that the President has few news conferences is that "dumb" questions.

"He doesn't get very good questions, frankly," said John D. Ehrlichman. "He goes in there for a half hour and gets a lot of flabby and fairly dumb questions and it doesn't really elucidate very much."

"I've seen him many times come off one of those things and go back in and say, 'I don't know how poor the quality of the questions are.'"

Asked during a television interview taping session whether he was accusing the Washington press corps of being flabby and dumb, Mr. Ehrlichman replied: "No, I said the questions are flabby and dumb."

10 Bridges Struck 340 Raids Over N. Vietnam, Most Since Bombing Resumed

SAIGON, June 14 (AP)—U.S. fighter-bombers pounded North Vietnam with 340 raids, toppling bridges and knocking out more than 100 supply trucks, tanks, and boats, military officials reported today. The raid total was the highest since the resumption of bombing of the North two months ago.

One of 10 bridges reported hit in the raids yesterday was a rail and highway bridge at Hai Duong, midway between Hanoi and Haiphong. The attack destroyed the bridge, severing the main rail line between North Vietnam's capital and its main port, the U.S. command said.

American jets also swept within 45 miles of the Chinese border to attack the northwest rail line, collapsing four small bridges with accurate laser-guided bombs.

A pontoon bridge plant, the only known factory of its kind in North Vietnam, also was destroyed. It was described as one of the most important targets by a senior Air Force official. "It was another fine job of precision bombing," he said.

The factory was uncovered by specialists working with aerial reconnaissance photos of the North. Eight Air Force F-4 Phantom II fighters dropped 16 of their 3,000-pound laser-guided bombs on the plant.

Pontoon bridge-making is now a critical industry in the North because scores of the heavier steel and concrete bridges have been knocked out by U.S. air strikes.

"The lasers work," the official said. "We've knocked these other fixed bridges down, and the North Vietnamese have been resorting to building pontoon bridges."

"You can bomb a pontoon bridge. A few sink, the rest drift off and they put them back together again. What you really have to do is get at the source, the guy who is making the pontoons. This is what we did."

The official said an analysis searched through photographs and discovered the production-line operation just northwest of Hanoi. "It is the only pontoon-bridge factory we've found so far, but they'll probably spring up elsewhere," he said.

Another senior Air Force official said the bombing campaign has paralyzed much of North Vietnam and predicted it would force Hanoi into what he termed a realistic bargaining stance at the negotiating table.

"We're eating the vitals of the country," declared the official. "There's nothing they can do about it. Nothing if the bombing is permitted to continue for three or four months, there won't be a worthwhile target left up there. Every high-value target will have been destroyed with great precision and they can't stop it."

B-52 bombers pummeled enemy troop concentrations and staging areas along South Vietnam's border with North Vietnam.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Summit May Be Topic Podgorny Off to Hanoi, Briefing Mission Seen

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 14 (NYT)—President Nikolai V. Podgorny today left Moscow by air en route to Hanoi, apparently to brief the North Vietnamese leadership on the recent Soviet-U.S. summit talks. He arrived at Calcutta, where he was staying overnight.

Mr. Podgorny, at 69 one of the three principal leaders of the Soviet Union, set off on his mission as the U.S. delegation in Paris rejected prompt resumption of the Vietnam peace talks.

Although hopes for renewed negotiations brightened after the return to Paris on Monday of William P. Rogers, the chief U.S. delegate, the Soviet press has not given any indications that an early return of the two sides to the conference table might be in the offing.

Instead the officially controlled newspapers have maintained a hard line on the Vietnam issue, supporting the general impression that little if any headway toward resolving the conflict was made during President Nixon's visit here last month.



Nikolai V. Podgorny

Poliburo, the inner circle of Soviet power. Moreover, Mr. Podgorny had been involved first-hand in negotiations with Mr. Nixon, together with Mr. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

Judging from a communiqué on the Soviet-American summit talks, virtually no progress was made toward resolving the Vietnam conflict. Each side was said to have set forth its stand on the war.

Mr. Nixon pressed his latest proposal calling for a return of U.S. prisoners of war, an internationally supervised cease-fire and the withdrawal of American forces within four months.

The Soviet side insisted on a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam, plus the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops, as demanded by the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese.

U.S. Knew of Visit

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Reuters)—The United States knew in advance of Mr. Podgorny's visit to Hanoi, but has not been told of the topics to be discussed, the State Department said today.

Link to Podgorny Trip Denied Kissinger Will Go to Peking For 4-Day Talks Next Week

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP)—The United States and China announced today that President Richard M. Nixon will visit Peking next Monday to Friday "for concrete consultations with Chinese leaders to further the normalization of relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States and continue the exchange of views on issues of common interests."

The surprise announcement came shortly after the disclosure in press dispatches from India that President Nikolai V. Podgorny of the Soviet Union was in Calcutta en route to Hanoi.

The White House denied that there was any connection between the Kissinger and Podgorny visits, but there was no attempt to deny that Vietnam is one of the subjects Mr. Kissinger will discuss with Chinese leaders, including Premier Chou En-lai.

Observers speculated that the trip would allow Mr. Kissinger to explain to Peking the results of Mr. Nixon's talks last month in Moscow and to discuss the development of U.S.-Japanese relations. Mr. Kissinger returned Monday from a weekend visit to Tokyo, where he met with leaders.

The White House denied that the Peking trip was hastily arranged after recent Chinese warnings about U.S. bombing of North Vietnam near the Chinese border. Peking charged Monday that "frenzied acts of aggression" by the United States constituted not only "new war crimes" against North Vietnam but also "provocations" against China.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that agreement on the Kissinger visit was reached "within the last month" and that the precise date was fixed "in the last 10 days."

When Mr. Kissinger was in Japan, he informed its leaders of his plans to visit Peking, Mr. Ziegler said.

He declined to say whether President Nixon had been informed when he was in Moscow last month that Mr. Podgorny would visit Hanoi or when Mr. Nixon had been told of the trip.

No Fixed Agenda

Mr. Ziegler emphasized the general and routine nature of the visit, denying that "issues of great importance" required a meeting. There is no fixed agenda, he said, and any subject may be discussed.

When asked if Mr. Kissinger's trip were related to Vietnam, Mr. Ziegler said "I would not relate it to any particular topic. This is another step in the normalization process."

Mr. Ziegler said that the meetings between the U.S. and the Chinese ambassadors in Paris since March had been "very satisfactory" and had facilitated contacts. Dr. Kissinger will be able to continue those discussions with the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Kissinger made a secret trip to Peking last July 9-11, after which the President announced that he would visit China. Mr. Kissinger returned to China Oct. 20-28 to make further arrangements for the trip and then returned with the President Feb. 21-28.

The House Majority Leader, Rep. Hale Boggs, D., La., and the House Minority Leader, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich., are scheduled to visit China from June 26 to July 5. The Senate Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., and the Senate Minority Leader, Hugh Scott, R., Pa., visited China from April 18 to May 3.

U.S. Again Bars Paris Talks, Hints It Is Waiting for Thuy

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 14 (NYT)—The United States today refused a Communist request to resume the Paris peace talks tomorrow. The door was clearly left open, however, for a quick resumption once Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, returns to Paris.

A U.S.-South Vietnamese statement, replying to requests by both Hanoi and the Viet Cong to resume the talks tomorrow, said: "Our side continues to examine all indications that might bear on the prospect for having constructive plenary sessions at which matters of substance can be dealt with seriously."

U.S. sources suggested that these indications would include Mr. Thuy's return to Paris and any new signals that might come from Hanoi. Mr. Thuy said in a Hanoi interview last weekend that he would be returning to Paris with "new directives." He did not say when he would return.

The chances for a resumption of the talks, which were discontinued by the United States on May 4, increased this week with the return of the chief U.S. delegate, William J. Porter, on Monday. In discussing chances for a resumption, Mr. Porter took a relatively moderate line.

Today's statement to the Communists also referred to the fighting in South Vietnam and said that "the continued North Vietnamese military activities in South Vietnam do not indicate an intention on your part to take the path of negotiations."

This language, too, was milder than that used when the talks were broken off. At that time the U.S. delegation demanded that the Communists be willing to discuss "action on the battlefield" and other questions of substance in any renewed negotiations. Today's note reiterated the call for a discussion of questions of substance.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the chief Viet Cong delegate, returned here today from a trip to Mauritania.

Hideout Front Calm After Clash

TEL AVIV, June 14 (AP)—The Syrian-Israeli front was reportedly quiet today following yesterday's aerial daylight clash, the first between the opposing sides in nearly two years.

Israel claimed its planes shot down two Soviet-made Egyptian MIG-21s over the Mediterranean. A Egyptian said it downed two Israeli fighters in the clash. Tel Aviv denied this, however.

Israeli military observers said it was possible that Egypt might regard the clash as a prestige blow and seek retaliation. The Israeli army was on the alert, they added.

But the Israeli press indicated no Jerusalem wanted to play down the incident.

As Protestant Threats Mount Ulster Catholic Leaders Ask IRA to End Wave of Violence

BELFAST, June 14 (AP)—Roman Catholic priests, politicians and ordinary citizens joined today in pressing the Catholic-supported gunmen of the illegal Irish Republican Army to end their campaign of violence.

The pressure for a cease-fire and peace talks built up under mounting threats from militant Protestants to send up to 20,000 armed men into Catholic enclaves to crush the IRA.

The British Army, which has been attempting to keep the peace here since 1969, has refused to try to flush out the guerrillas strongholds on grounds that too many civilians would suffer.

Three Catholic priests whose parishes are in the major IRA-controlled areas of Londonderry, the Bogside and Creggan estates—urged the IRA to end its violent campaign as proof of the sincerity of the peace offer the IRA's Provisional wing issued yesterday.

At the same time, the priests asked Britain's administrator of Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, to reconsider his rejection of the IRA offer.

The militant Provisionals proposed a seven-day cease-fire in return for peace talks. But they said that Mr. Whitelaw would have to meet them on their own terms, by first ordering a halt to arrests and arms searches by British troops.

Mr. Whitelaw immediately rejected the bid, saying he could not respond to "ultimatums from terrorists."

The priests said in a statement that they, too, opposed violence, but that any opportunity to arrange a truce should be considered.

Catholic politicians in the opposition (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

With 10-State Election Tour Muskies Will Resume Active Campaigning

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Reuters)—Sen. Edmund Muskie, of Maine, a leading Democratic presidential candidate until he encountered setbacks in primaries and ran out of money, today stepped back into the race with an announcement that he was beginning a 10-state election tour.

He admitted at a press conference here that his chances of winning his party's nomination were "a long shot," but he obviously sees himself as a middle-of-the-road alternative to the leading candidate, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

Sen. McGovern has been criticized by segments of the party, including some Southern governors, as being too radical.

Sen. Muskie, who refused last week to endorse Sen. McGovern's candidacy, indicated in his remarks today that he is hoping to maintain pressure on Sen. McGovern to move more toward the center of the Democratic party.

Sen. Muskie said he saw his own role as not limited to promoting his own candidacy but to helping unify the party and broaden its support.

"Our strategy is the maintenance of a constructive effort," he said.



Sen. Edmund S. Muskie

native at the convention," Sen. Muskie said.

He recalled that when Sen. McGovern was considered a long shot candidate, the South Dakota congressman said he was staying in the race to maintain pressure from the left.

Sen. Muskie said, "I think it is a useful thing, now that we are going into the closing weeks, to insure that all points of view are developed and have an impact."

Sen. Muskie announced in April that he was ending active campaigning, but he said then he was not withdrawing his candidacy.

He has about 170 delegate votes pledged to support him at the convention—a long way from the 1,500 needed for the nomination.

Sen. Muskie's only hope appears to be as a compromise candidate if the convention turns against Sen. McGovern and his policies of big social welfare reforms and a quick end to the Vietnam war.

The 58-year-old Sen. Muskie (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

83 Dead in Japanese DC-8 Crash in India

NEW DELHI, June 14 (AP)—Japan Air Lines DC-8 jetliner hit 89 persons aboard crashed here tonight while coming in for a landing at New Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport.

The Indian government said 83 dead. Of the six survivors, only two, both children, were given good chances of recovery. The others were in critical condition, suffering from first-degree burns.

The plane, Flight 477, had begun its journey in Tokyo, picking up additional passengers in Hong Kong and Bangkok. It carried 111 passengers and 78 passengers.

The final destination was London after stops in Tehran, Cairo, Rome and Frankfurt, but the flight ended in a wheat field 15 miles from the New Delhi airport.

The wreckage of the Japanese plane, where Hindus cremate their dead, was seen by witnesses as the plane caught fire and crashed.

New Delhi fire brigade sources said that its rescue firemen had reported from the crash site that about 70 bodies had been recovered.

Yasuteru Matsui, regional manager for Japan Air Lines, said the plane's pilot, Capt. Eiyoshi Eizurashi, had obtained clearance to land and then contact was lost.

Police in a village along the approach route reported that they saw the plane crash about 8:20 p.m. (1450 GMT), 10 minutes before its scheduled landing.

The police notified the New Delhi airport's control tower, which had been expecting the jetliner to land momentarily.

The airport weather office said there was no report of a storm or strong winds at the time of the crash. However, it said a dust haze, common during the scorching summer here, had engulfed the area, causing poor visibility.

Rescue workers, who went through wheat fields to the crash site, said most of the dead were trapped in the charred wreckage.

[A Japan Air Lines spokesman said the passengers included 10 Japanese and 68 citizens of other nations, UPI reported.]

[An unconfirmed report from eyewitnesses said two non-passenger persons who were on the ground—also died, UPI said.]

Socialists Out in Italy Cabinet Bid

ROME, June 14 (UPI)—The directorate of the ruling Christian Democratic party authorized Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti, in a split vote tonight, to form a center government without the Socialists.

Political observers said divisions in his own party reduced Mr. Andreotti's chances of success almost to nil.

Mr. Andreotti has been running Italy as premier of a one-party minority government since February, following the collapse of a center-left coalition including Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans.

The premier-designate attempted to weld together a coalition including the four center-left parties plus the moderate rightist Liberal party, which was ousted from the government in 1960. The Socialists rejected the idea.

The Christian Democratic decision tonight in effect authorized Mr. Andreotti to leave out the Socialists and include Liberals.

Letter Panel

Air Cuts Funds for Weapons

Authorization Bill Is
named \$1.5 Billion

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—The House Armed Services Committee approved a \$1.5-billion authorization bill for the fiscal year 1973, after slashing more than \$1 billion from the original bill.

The bill includes \$882 million for the Air Force, \$100 million for the Navy, and \$518 million for the Army. It also includes \$100 million for the Air Force's research and development, and \$100 million for the Navy's research and development.

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U.S. Bombs Strike

in 340

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Foresees Savings From Upon Accords

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—The House Armed Services Committee today said U.S. savings from arms accords with the Soviet Union could be as much as \$1 billion during the next five years.

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Evangelist Billy Graham talking to crowds in the street at Exple 72 in Dallas.

100,000 at Dallas Crusade-for-Christ Rally

DALLAS, June 14 (UPI).—From every direction they came—in cars, buses, airplanes, campers. Some rode their bicycles from California. Some walked. Others hitchhiked.

They flooded hotels, motels, college dormitories and private homes. They pitched their tents and unhooked their trailers.

More than 100,000 of them—teen-agers, young adults, infants and the elderly—came to Texas to be a part of Exple 72, the "religious Woodstock."

"I think Exple is going to revolutionize the world and I want to be a part of it," Mrs. Mimi Barre of California said. The purpose of Exple, sponsored by the Campus Crusade for Christ, is to teach everyone who comes how to spread the Scripture. Evangelist Billy Graham is honorary chairman.

The young delegates spread across Dallas, talking religion with anyone who would listen. Market Hall was their headquarters. There they learned where they were to stay for the rest of the week, what activities were planned for them. They were given information packets, name badges and little bracelets resembling those put on hospital patients.

"The Second Coming"

"I think these are the last days and this is the last generation before the second coming of Christ," Mrs. Barre said. "I think this is a way a lot of people feel and why they have come to Exple."

After the religious festival, when delegates have learned the methods of evangelical teaching, they are expected to return to their home areas and tell what they have learned to five other persons who, in turn, will tell five more... and so on.

Each evening, the delegates converge on the Cotton Bowl for rallies centered on such speakers as Mr. Graham.

Just west of the city, in Arlington, 3,000 campers live in tents or parked trailers on a 23-acre site.

News Analysis

Language of Arms Accords Designed to Calm Congress

By Murray Nardor

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—The nuclear arms accords sent to Congress yesterday contain language intended to overcome a barrier the Soviet Union does not have to surmount: a free-for-all debate on the pacts.

For the Soviet Union, challenges already have been circumvented, or silenced, by decree. Without audible debate, the Soviet Union has formally ordered into force the declared intention of Moscow and Washington to take no action prohibited by the anti-ballistic-missile treaty, and the accompanying interim agreement on offensive missiles, pending ratification.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, announced on June 6 that, "in view of the understanding between the two parties," signed by President Nixon and the Communist party general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev, in the Kremlin on May 26, "the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers decreed that the U.S.S.R. ministries and departments concerned should observe the obligations under the treaty and the interim agreement since the day of their signing."

This "standstill" before actual ratification, as disclosed by additional documentation made public yesterday, was agreed to by the Soviet delegation "to accommodate the wishes of the U.S. side."

That agreement, the record shows, was one of many interpretations or understandings sought by the Nixon administration to try to minimize the suspicions and attacks that are bound to be directed against the nuclear accords in congressional debate. The unprecedented nature of the nuclear agreements with a continuing adversary of the United States.

Rock Concert Ruckus

SAN DIEGO, June 14 (UPI).—Thousands of persons tried to crash the gates at a performance by the Rolling Stones rock group last night. Police said 20 persons, including 10 policemen, suffered minor injuries and 58 persons were arrested.

On the supremely hectic night of May 26 in Moscow when President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev signed the multiple pacts, which were negotiated almost down to the last minute, there was a sigh of relief from both exhausted delegations. But during the early morning of May 27 it was discovered that there were errors in language on two pages of the accords.

Very quietly, by agreement between the two delegations, the errant pages were slipped out of the signed and sealed documents at the Soviet-Foreign Ministry and corrected pages were inserted. That illustrated how business is done when the two powers choose to agree.

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U.S. Tightens Anti-Hijack Safeguards

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe today announced a new tightening of airport safeguards against hijackers and saboteurs.

Mr. Volpe told a news conference that the Federal Aviation Administration has given its security personnel special instructions, effective as of last Friday, for the surveillance of all U.S. airlines to assure full compliance with screening procedures for passengers.

"The FAA is also developing security regulations for foreign aircraft entering and departing the United States to assure those passengers the same level of security required for U.S. air carriers," he added.

Mr. Volpe also said that the United States will support collective international action against countries which refuse to extradite or prosecute airline hijackers.

He said that the United States was presenting a resolution to this effect to the International Civil Aviation Organization, in Montreal.

Asked whether the United States would consider taking action alone against countries that offered sanctuary for hijackers, Mr. Volpe said: "We believe this is an international problem and should be treated collectively by all nations."

He said that the U.S. Air Line Pilots' Association proposal for an anti-hijack strike later this month would not serve a useful purpose. "It is a case where governments have to deal with the situation," he added.

But he said the primary responsibility for the prevention of air piracy lay with the airlines and that the government was willing to provide up to \$3 million to pay for magnetometers and other electronic devices to be installed at airports for detection of weapons.

The secretary also said that he was not opposed to arming flight crews and stewardesses provided they were properly trained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the use of weapons.

Meanwhile, a UN spokesman announced that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim tomorrow or Friday will discuss ways in which the UN can help combat aircraft hijacking at a meeting with the president of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations, Ole Forsberg.

Support for Strike

LONDON, June 14 (Reuters).—A spokesman for IPALFA today said that the bulk of its member associations in 84 countries had promised to join the anti-hijack strike.

If the strike comes off, it will last from 0600 GMT Monday, June 19, until 0600 GMT the next day.

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U.S. Imposes Almost Total Ban on DDT

Prohibition Becomes
Effective in 1973

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—Environmental Protection Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus ordered today an almost complete ban on use of the pesticide DDT in the United States.

He made the ban effective Dec. 31, 1972, to allow a transition to substitute pesticides.

The use of DDT will be permitted only for public health purposes and in three minor programs to protect crops where no effective alternatives are available—that is, on green peppers, onions and sweet potatoes in storage.

All remaining crop uses of DDT—notably on cotton, peanuts, and soybeans—will be banned.

An attorney for a DDT firm immediately asked a federal appeals court to set aside the Ruckelshaus order.

Meanwhile, environmentalists opposing the pesticide filed a federal court appeal seeking to eliminate from Mr. Ruckelshaus's order the exceptions which permit DDT use.

Mr. Ruckelshaus's decision was based on a 17-month EPA study on the effects of the widely used chemical.

DDT became a worldwide weapon against insects in the years following World War II. But in the 1950s, the late Rachel Carson warned in her now-famous book "Silent Spring" that it was spreading and persisting in the environment. Other environmentalists soon began campaigning against the pesticide.

In a 40-page decision, Mr. Ruckelshaus said: "I am convinced by a preponderance of the evidence that, once used, DDT is an uncontrollable, durable chemical that persists in the aquatic and terrestrial environments."

"The evidence on record showing storage in man and magnification in the food chain is a warning to the prudent that man may be exposing himself to a substance that may ultimately have a serious effect on his health."

DDT is still widely used abroad for malaria control and crop protection and the order does not prohibit DDT export from the United States.

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Sen. McClellan Defeats Pryor In Arkansas Primary Runoff

By Bill Rutherford

LITTLE ROCK, June 14 (UPI).—Sen. John I. McClellan, 78, won nomination to a sixth term last night by defeating Rep. David H. Pryor, 37, in a Democratic primary runoff.

For both Sen. McClellan and Rep. Pryor, who was serving his third term in the House, it was the toughest campaign of their careers.

Sen. McClellan, who shattered the tradition that an incumbent in Arkansas does not survive a runoff, increased his strength in the Delta County of east Arkansas, cut deeply into Rep. Pryor's support in his home county of Ouachita, and increased his edge in Pulaski County (Little Rock), the state's most populous.

With 2,400 of 2,500 precincts reported, the vote was:
Sen. McClellan ... 242,772-52%
Rep. Pryor ... 224,117-48%

Conceding the election shortly before midnight, Rep. Pryor said: "This is the first concession speech in my life. I'm not very good at these. I took a big chance. No one urged me to do it. I have no regrets about it."

No Republican Chance

Sen. McClellan now will face a Republican in the November general election but the nominee, Dr. Wayne H. Babbitt, a veterinarian, is given hardly any chance of winning.

Obviously surprised by the strong statewide support Rep.

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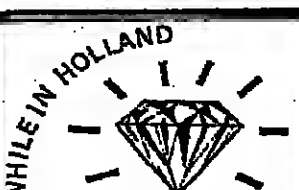
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Martini & Rossi Extra Dry.
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just by itself

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Shah Urges Monetary Reform at ILO Talk in Tense Geneva

GENEVA, June 14 (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran today appealed for international commercial and monetary reforms to help developing countries. He made the plea in an address to the annual conference of the International Labor Organization here.

Geneva police were taking elaborate security precautions to protect the Shah as he visited, which began yesterday, sparked demonstrations protesting alleged repression by his government.

The delegations from Iraq, Syria and Yemen as well as labor delegates from France, Switzerland, Denmark and Kuwait were absent from the conference during the Shah's hour-long speech at the Palais des Nations today.

The building swarmed with police and security men. Access was so strictly screened that big traffic jams built up in the adjoining square.

Armed guards accompanied the Shah's car from his secluded and closely-guarded lakeside hotel to the UN building near which a bomb was found yesterday.

Last night, about 1,000 yelling demonstrators were dispersed by tear gas when they protested outside the Iranian Consulate.

Today, the Shah was greeted with warm applause by delegates from 114 countries both before and after his speech in French to the ILO.

The Shah said that when industrialized countries export their products, they also export inflation but they are not yet ready to pay equitable prices, corresponding to that inflation, for their imports of primary products and semi-manufactured products from developing countries.

"This situation has created unfavorable conditions for the countries of this last group, which each year suffer considerable losses," he said.

"But if the industrial countries think that in the long run this situation will favor them, they show a lack of foresight," he added.

After lunching here with top UN and ILO officials, the Shah flew to Zurich.

Sen. Scott in Hospital
WASHINGTON, June 14 (Reuters).—Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, 71, E. Pa., was reported resting comfortably today in Bethesda Naval Hospital, where he was taken after suffering from a stomach upset last night.

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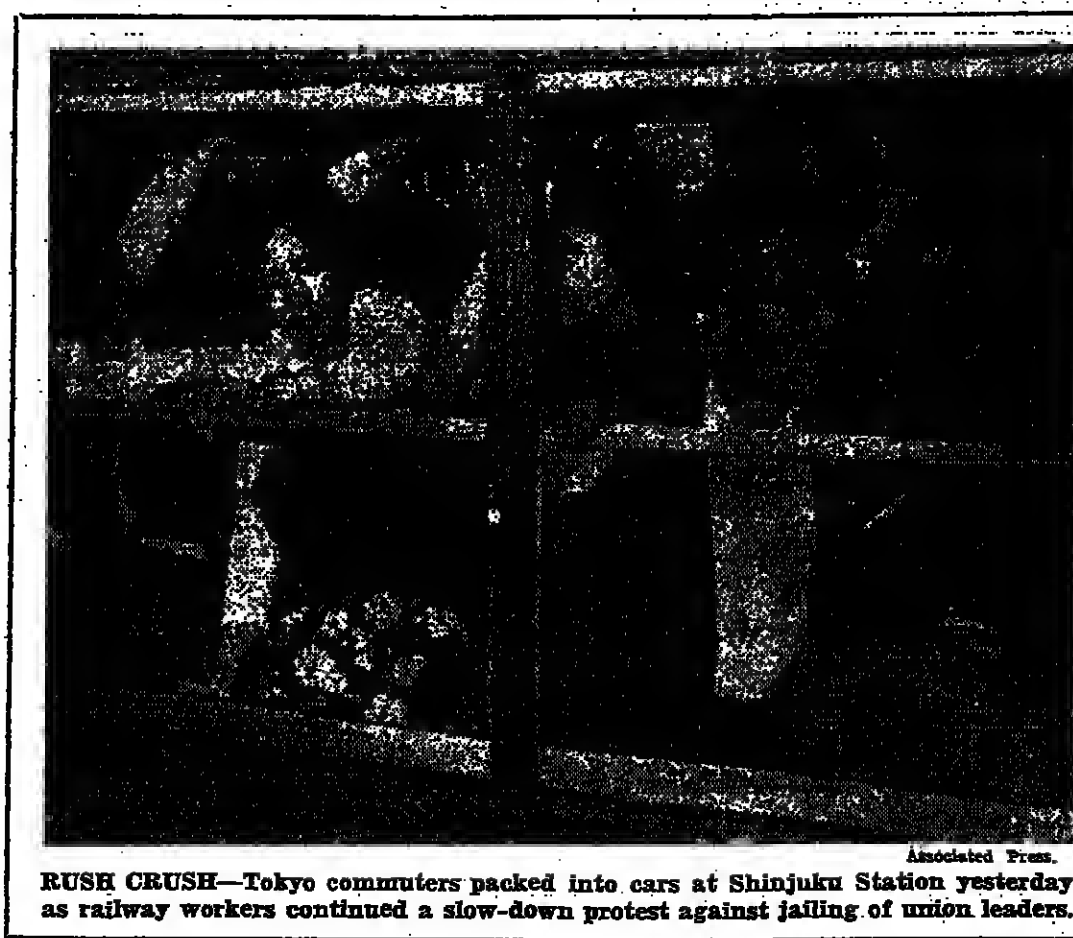


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RUSH CRUSH—Tokyo commuters packed into cars at Shinjuku Station yesterday as railway workers continued a slow-down protest against jailing of union leaders.

Congress Unit Clears Bill for State Dept. Funds

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP).—House-Senate conferees dropped a controversial mandatory grievance system for Foreign Service employees last night as they cleared a bill authorizing \$1 billion for the State Department and other foreign-policy agencies.

The authorization is identical to administration requests for all these agencies except that it provides an added \$85 million to the State Department bill for resettlement of Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union.

The bill authorizes \$648 million for the State Department, \$200 million for the U.S. Information Agency, \$22 million for the Arms Control Agency over the next two years (the other authorizations are for next year only), \$88 million for the Peace Corps, and \$42.5 million for international narcotics-control programs.

The grievance procedure had been inserted in the bill by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, over objections from the State Department, which said the department should be left free to work out grievance mechanisms with employee organizations instead of having a mandatory structure imposed by law.

Israelis Launch Glider to Mach 1

TEL AVIV, June 14 (AP).—Israeli Air Force students successfully launched a solid-fuel rocket-powered glider over the Negev today, apparently to demonstrate Israel's capability of building its own supersonic jets and missiles.

The glider, built and launched by students of the Technion Institute of Technology, reached an altitude of 20,000 feet and a speed of Mach 1.8, after it was fired from a secret desert base. A Technion spokesman said. Newsweek was permitted to cover the launch.

Most of the students, who will graduate next month, will work for the Israeli Air Force and the aircraft industry.

Egyptian Officials' View

Sadat's Dual Policy Prepares For War, Hopes to Avoid It

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, June 14 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat, according to officials here, is conducting a two-pronged policy: He is preparing for a new round of fighting with Israel while clinging to the hope that, in the end, war will not be necessary to regain the Egyptian territories held by Israel.

In public statements, the first of the two aspects is being emphasized. Nearly every presidential speech contains the assertion—in the official translation—that "war is inevitable."

Officials explain that the assertion is born of frustration over the absence of any international diplomatic activity likely to lead to Israeli withdrawal from the areas gained during the 1967 war.

As the officials see it, Israel refuses to budge; the United States, which alone could change the Israeli mind, refuses to exert pressure on them; United Nations and Big Four efforts to achieve a settlement have stopped; Egypt has made all possible concessions short of accepting the surrender of its territory.

"Any Door is Open"
"Hence," an official explained, "all doors are closed. We have to push one door open—any door at all—and that includes the door leading to war."

The Egyptian officials are certain that Mr. Sadat must convince the world that if all else fails he will go to war. Only if he has credibility on this, it is felt, does he have any leverage in the political and diplomatic arena.

Responsible leaders say frankly that the late Gamal Abdel Nasser made a mistake when he ended the war of attrition in the summer of 1970 and accepted the cease-fire that Secretary of State William P. Rogers urged on him. It was then, the leaders believe, that Egypt lost the bargaining power that alone could have brought about an Israeli withdrawal.

The impression left is that Egypt would not seek all-out war but would conduct a limited campaign to regain bargaining power. The Egyptians say they would welcome anything that would help convince the West that the cease-fire, because it is combined with continued Israeli occupation of Arab territory, is in fact a continuation of the war and should not be permitted.

No Criticism of Attack
That, Western observers say, explains the Egyptian reaction to the killing of civilians by three Japanese terrorists at Tel Aviv airport on May 30. Even moderate Egyptians, private citizens as well as officials, were unwilling to condemn the attack.

"Terrorism helped the Algerians win independence," one said. "I hope it does not take indiscriminate terrorism to shake the Israelis and Americans out of their belief that the present state of affairs can last."

Like Premier Aziz Sidiqi, whose statement brought an American protest, many Egyptians saw the attack as a sign that the Israelis were neither invulnerable nor invincible. They feel that Israel, by keeping Arab territory, is living by the sword and that it should know that violence will beget violence.

While terrorism and war are mentioned here as the most potent and perhaps the only means to end the status quo, it is clear that the Egyptians are also considering less drastic and longer-range options.

Oil as a Weapon
One is the hope that the Arab countries will arrive at a concerted policy of using their economic power—as a weapon against Israeli supporters, especially the United States. Mr. Sadat, who has been traveling to many Arab countries, said in a speech recently that he was trying to bring about a meeting of Arab leaders to map economic pressures on the West.

A ranking official said that the Western powers simply could not hope to remain economic partners of the oil-rich Arab countries without accepting a degree of political partnership.

Israel nationalization of the assets of the Iraq Petroleum Co. has been praised by officials and newspapers here as a step in this direction.

Holland Resigns Post in Sweden

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Reuters).—President Nixon today announced the resignation of Jerome H. Holland as ambassador to Sweden.

The ambassador will leave Stockholm at a date to be determined later.

On June 6, Mr. Holland was named to the board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange. He is the first black to be named to the board.

Italian Train Robbery

ROME, June 14 (AP).—Four armed bandits broke into the mail coach of a train northbound from Rome and seized 20 bags full of cash and other valuables. Then they pulled the alarm and forced the train to stop in the middle of the countryside. The four jumped out of the train and escaped in two cars parked on a nearby country road, police said.

Pollution Near Naples

NAPLES, Italy, June 14 (AP).—Municipal authorities today banned all swimming along seven kilometers of Neapolitan beaches because of pollution by oil and sewage. The ban applied from the Santa Lucia area to nearby Pozzuoli.

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Soviet Robot Roves Seabed At 4,000 Feet

Device Called 'Crab' Is Similar to Lunokhod

MOSCOW, June 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Union reported today the successful test of a new underwater apparatus capable of exploring the seabed.

The remote-controlled robot, equipped with television camera and mechanical arms, was put through its first places in the study of submarine volcanoes of the Mediterranean at depth down to 4,000 feet.

The device, known as the Crab, was said to be similar in design to the Lunokhod, the Soviet vehicle that explored the moon's surface for more than 10 months last year.

The development of the Crab assumes particular significance in view of growing interest in commercial exploitation of mineral resources on the ocean bottom.

Rock Samples

Rock samples have been dredged up blindly in the past by oceanographic research vessels. The television-equipped Crab enables geologists to view the setting of the collected samples, as well as nearby features that may be significant in determining mineral prospects.

The Soviet government daily newspaper, Izvestia, said the apparatus had been tested by the research vessel Akademik Sergei Vavilov, operating north of the Iberian Peninsula in the Tyrrhenian Sea. This is a group of volcanic islands north of Sicily.

According to the account by Vladimir M. Yastrebkov, the head of the expedition, several days were spent by the Crab on each of two submarine volcanoes, rising from the seabed, which is at a depth of 6,000 feet in the area.

A single electric cable links the Crab with its command post aboard the ship, carrying television signals upward and commands downward. No illustration of the device accompanied the report in Izvestia.

Brezhnev Gives A Hydrofoil Boat to Nixon

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—Late this month, President Nixon will become the owner of a Volga 70, a 28-foot hydrofoil speedboat manufactured in the Soviet Union.

It will be a gift from Communist party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, who accepted a black Cadillac sedan from Mr. Nixon—provided by General Motors—when the President was in Moscow last month.

Mr. Nixon would be able to use the Volga 70 on Biscayne Bay for outings from the Florida White House, but there also was speculation he might have it put on display in a naval museum.

U.S. Won't Block Libyan Loan to Black Muslims

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—U.S. officials said today that the Libyan government has offered a \$3-million loan to Black Muslims for construction of a mosque in Chicago.

The officials said that they did not know if the offer had been accepted but indicated that the government would make no attempt to prevent such a loan from being made.

It was understood, however, that American officials believe such activity is inconsistent with the part of the Libyan government which is sensitive to any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Libya.

It also was understood that the government had discussed the matter yesterday with Libyan Ambassador Abdalla Suwayd.

At that time, objections were made to the recent speech in which Libyan Premier Moamer Qadhafi claimed that Libya was supplying military aid to Irish militants and supporting black organizations in the United States and Moslem elements in the Philippines.

Ankara Reverses Death Penalties On 3 Terrorists

ANKARA, June 14 (Reuters).—A high military appeals court yesterday quashed the death sentences and convictions of three self-confessed left-wing terrorists charged with participating in the kidnapping and murder of the Israeli consul in Istanbul in May of last year.

The court ordered new trials for the three men and recommended life imprisonment for two women and a man, also charged with the kidnapping and murder of the consul, Ephraim Elrom.

The six, all said to be members of the Turkish Peoples' Liberation Army, had also been charged with trying to overthrow the constitution by force and with bank holdups.

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Soviet Party Opens Campaign Against High Rate of Alcoholism

MOSCOW, June 14 (Reuters).—The Communist party has launched a campaign against one of Russia's most prevalent social diseases—heavy drinking.

The Central Committee issued a decree, printed in all major newspapers, outlining ways in which ministries and local party branches could combat the problem.

It called for more outdoor movie houses, new sports facilities and a vigorous media campaign to publicize the ill-effects of alcohol.

Last week newspapers reported that at a factory in the Urals 30 percent of the workers were taken to a police sobering-up station at least once a year. The press lamented the production loss caused by drunkenness.

The decree may be a sign that other measures to curb drunkenness have failed. Over the past 10 years the price of vodka has nearly doubled and buying hours have been curtailed.

But old Russian habits die hard. To lag behind one's drinking partners is regarded as unmanly, or a slight on their hospitality.

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مكازم الناحل

China Still Stymies Stockholm Talks

Ecologists Vote to Bar A-Tests After Mrs. Gandhi Assails U.S.

STOCKHOLM, June 14 (UPI).—The UN Conference on the Human Environment, bogged down by great-power politics, today heard Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India launch a thinly veiled attack on U.S. policy in Indochina, and then went on to approve a recommendation to ban all nuclear tests.

China, taking on the role of spokesman for the developing world, meanwhile kept up its campaign to have the conference's declaration of principles rewritten in political terms unacceptable to the West.

A working group, meeting behind closed doors to try to find a compromise on the declaration—described as the key document of the conference—has reached agreement on only seven of the least controversial principles out of 23 in the original 1,000-word draft, conference sources said.

Swedish Compromise
In a final bid to break the deadlock, Sweden put forward a compromise text, including some of the Chinese amendments and others proposed by India and Finland. The United States said the proposal was acceptable, but China's delegate, Pi Chi-lung, rejected it, the sources said.

The Swedes then went back to rewrite the proposal for the second time. The new compromise proposal for a preamble to the declaration did not include

China's demands that "the capitalists and imperialists"—meaning the United States and to some extent the Soviet Union—should be labeled as the causes of war and environmental destruction, the sources said.

Delegates said there were more than 60 requests for changes. China's nine formal amendments plus one extra principle the Chinese want to include were described by conference sources as more than enough to wreck the efforts to win a consensus for the document.

African Amendments
Amendments by Tanzanian and other black African delegations describing South Africa's policy of apartheid and other colonialism, as destruction of the environment could also make a compromise impossible, the sources said.

The working group, sitting in almost continuous session for the fifth consecutive day today, must be ready before the plenary session Friday, the last day of the conference.

Mrs. Gandhi, on a state visit to Sweden, told the conference that the rich nations cannot expect to clean up the world at the expense of the poor.

Turning to Vietnam without mentioning that country, or the United States by name, Mrs. Gandhi said: "The most urgent and basic question is that of peace."

Diabolical Weapons
"Nothing is so pointless as modern warfare. Nothing destroys so instantly, so completely as the diabolical weapons which not only kill but maim and deform the living and the yet to be born, which poison the land, leaving long trails of ugliness, barrenness and hopeless desolation."

"What ecological project can survive a war? The prime minister of Sweden, Mr. Olof Palme, has already drawn the attention of the conference to this in powerful and feeling words."

She was referring to Mr. Palme's earlier conference speech on Vietnam. The Swedish premier charged the United States with carrying out ecological warfare in Vietnam through "indiscriminate bombing and the use of bulldozers and herbicides."

U.S. Opposition
China and some other delegations have taken up the theme again in spite of U.S. opposition to discussing Vietnam at the conference.

Mrs. Gandhi, speaking in the plenary debate, said India and other developing nations must be helped to a higher standard of living before they can be asked to help the rich nations clean up the world.

"On the one hand they [the developed nations] look askance at our poverty, on the other they warn us against their own methods," she said.

"Are not poverty and need the greatest polluters? The environment cannot be improved in conditions of poverty. Nor can poverty be evicted without the use of science and technology."

In other action today, the conference voted, 56 to 3, with 29 abstentions, to recommend that all tests of nuclear weapons, "particularly those in the atmosphere," be banned.

China, France and Gabon voted against, while the United States and Britain were among those abstaining.

The resolution, introduced by New Zealand and Peru and co-sponsored by Japan and five other Pacific nations, was mainly aimed at France's plans to test a nuclear device in the South Pacific later this month.

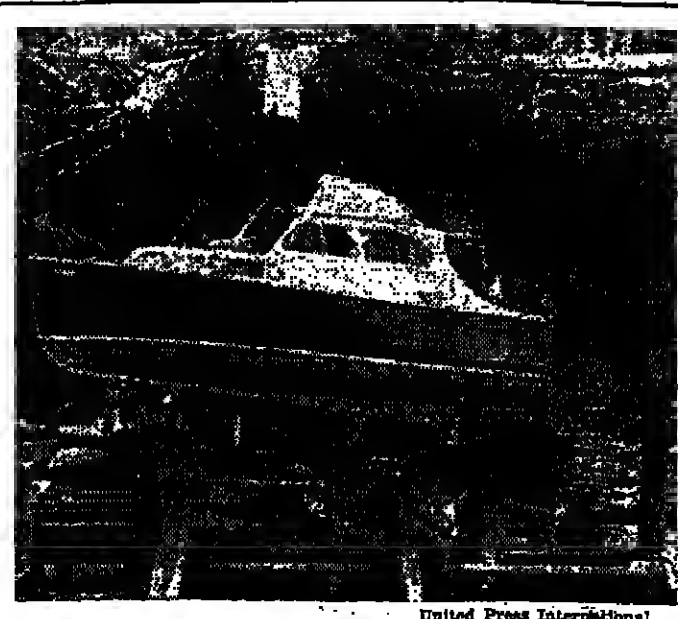
However, France had said already, when the recommendation was passed in committee, that it would not be bound by the vote.

China's Position
China reiterated that it is in favor of total nuclear disarmament but reserved its right to continue testing and the development of its own nuclear weapons as a means of self-defense.

The United States explained its abstention by saying the language of the resolution—calling for a ban on all tests—was not satisfactory.

Australia, which abstained in committee, today voted in favor. "Peoples Forum," a hippie alternative to the UN gathering, this afternoon staged a demonstration, outside the New Parliament Building, for environmental protection.

To the beat of Indian drums, scores of semi-nude teen-agers danced in the downtown square while policemen and Stockholm citizens looked on.



OOPS—A family outing took a 12-hour breather when a falling tide left a 34-foot cruiser caught on pilings of an old burned bridge in the Charles River at Boston. The five on board sailed off at high tide.

Obituaries

Ex-Rep. Philip J. Philbin, 73; No. 2 in Armed Services Panel

BOLTON, Mass., June 14 (AP).—Philip J. Philbin, 73, who served in the House of Representatives from 1942 until defeated in 1970 by the Rev. Robert F. Drinan, died yesterday.

Mr. Philbin, a Democrat, rose to the No. 2 position on the House Armed Services Committee and was defeated only months before the death of that committee's chairman, Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C. Mr. Philbin would have succeeded to the chair had he not been defeated by Father Drinan in the primary election.

Mr. Philbin was first elected to Congress, after a recount, by a 700-vote margin. He served 14 terms.

Father Drinan took a firm anti-war stand in the primary, and observers attributed Mr. Philbin's defeat to the war issue.

Kenneth Kurihara

BINGHAMTON, N.Y., June 14 (AP).—Kenneth Kurihara, 62, Japanese-born economist, who was an internationally known specialist in economic growth, died yesterday. Mr. Kurihara wrote 10 books on economics and was a professor at the New York State University at Binghamton.

Herman Mergenthaler

HARRISON, N.Y., June 14 (AP).—Herman C. Mergenthaler, 85, son of the inventor of the linotype, died Monday. His father, the late Othmar Mergenthaler, revolutionized printing with his invention of the machine which sets type a line at a time.

Dr. Ulrich W. Pryce

LAKE CHARLES, La., June 14 (AP).—Dr. Ulrich W. Pryce, 78, the first black to be admitted to the registry of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association and a past president of the National Pharmaceutical Association, died yesterday.

Rear Adm. Sherbrooke

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 14 (UPI).—Rear Adm. Robert St. Vincent Sherbrooke, 71, one of Britain's naval heroes of World War II, died today at his home in Oxted, Nottinghamshire. He was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1942 for leading off a

Duchess Is Windsor's Sole Beneficiary

PARIS, June 14 (AP).—The Duchess of Windsor is her husband's sole beneficiary, attorney Suzanne Blum, the executor of his will, reported today.

The duke's estate, she said, consists principally of his property at Gif-sur-Yvette, called Le Moulin. The couple's land in Marbella, Spain, and their ranches in Canada have been sold.

Their house near the Bois de Boulogne is the property of the City of Paris and continues to be rented by the duchess, the lawyer said. She gave no estimate of stocks or bank accounts.

George de Meley

(97) Ten June 23 to 25 and June 30-July 2, 8 p.m. (P.A. Dondelet 227-20-08 Paris.)

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Communications Satellite Orbiting; Flawless in Test

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., June 14 (UPI).—A new Intelsat-4 communications satellite that will serve Africa, Asia, Australia and Europe checked out flawlessly today in its preliminary orbit. It was sent into orbit yesterday.

The satellite, which completes a global network of advanced space switchboards, will be put into a stationary orbit tonight.

Once locked on station above the Indian Ocean, the satellite will increase by five times the communications capacity among 17 nations.

The critical switch from an egg-shaped orbit ranging from 338 to 22,197 miles high into a circular orbit 22,300 miles high was set for 9 p.m. EDT tonight (0100 GMT tomorrow), when the satellite will be above Indonesia.

The satellite is able to relay about 6,000 telephone calls simultaneously. It represents a \$29.5-million investment by Comsat Corp. of the United States and 83 partner nations.

European Parliament Adds 69% to Budget

STRASBOURG, June 14 (AP).—The European Parliament today adopted a 1973 budget of \$25,847,165, a 69 percent increase in expenses over the 1972 budget. The main reason for the increase is the enlargement of the Common Market next January to 10 nations. Some 41 percent of the increase involves the expense of a larger staff and increasing the amount of office space.

Greece Seeks Population Growth; Offers Bonus for 3d Child Onward

ATHENS, June 14 (AP).—The Greek government is encouraging couples to have three or more children. A monthly bonus of 500 drachmas, or \$17, will go to parents for each child from the third onward.

Many nations try to discourage a growth in population, but some authorities say this country will have practically all old people by 2000 unless something is done now. Population is growing at about half the average for the rest of the world.

The deputy economy minister, Sotirios Agapitides, says that "Greece's social evolution is proceeding at a faster pace than its economic progress."

Cities have been absorbing more and more rural population. The average blue-collar or white-collar worker can afford only a two-room or three-room flat—just large enough for one or two children.

Although illegal abortions are relatively inexpensive and easy to obtain.

Emigration is another factor keeping the population down to 8.6 million. In the decade 1960-69, the manpower drain reached well over 1.7 million. Most head for West Germany, the United States and Australia. The majority of migrants are in the 20-30 age group.

Angela Davis on East German TV

BERLIN, June 14 (AP).—Black militant Angela Davis told East Germans today that the international support she received was responsible for her acquittal on murder-kidnap-conspiracy charges.

In an interview carried by East German radio and television, Miss Davis thanked East Germans for the thousands of letters she received from them while in jail awaiting trial in San Jose, Calif.

"There is no doubt that the tremendous and organized movement for my freedom finally forced the well known result," she said.

Her acquittal by an all-white jury on June 5 was not proof of the fairness of justice in the

United States, since every political activist can arbitrarily be charged with criminal acts, she said.

Miss Davis said she could understand why the government reacted so nervously to her acquittal. "It is confronted by the fact of a true resistance movement. It feels the effects not only in its own country, it sees it in the rest of the world as well," she said.

Asked about her future goals, Miss Davis said, "I dream of a socialistic world, of a world in which there is no war, no racism and no poverty. And as Lenin said, 'It is not enough just to dream. We must realize our dreams through appropriate deeds.'"

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مركز الفن

DAYS WORK—A Madison, Wis., animal control officer aiding two porkers he picked up at West High School, apparently turned loose there in an end-of-the-year prank by students.

11 Youth Groups Say Politics Hurts Stockholm Talks

STOCKHOLM, June 14 (Reuters).—Eleven youth organizations represented at the UN Conference on the Human Environment here asserted yesterday that the conference had degenerated into "conventional politics of the most unproductive kind."

The credibility gap between most of the politicians attending the conference and the people they claim to represent was widening rapidly, the youth groups said in a joint statement.

"Environmental conservation is not the exclusive prerogative of governments, it is the concern of all people," the statement said.

The youth groups also expressed concern that concentration on "one-sided and economic interest" threatened to result in the failure of the two-week meeting.

The statement was prepared by groups ranging from the Boy Scouts to the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation. But a spokesman for the Scouts said the fact that the name of the Boy Scouts' World Bureau appeared on the sponsoring list did not mean that they agreed with every part of the document.

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Friday June 16 at 8 p.m. (Volontaire-O.A.L.)

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SALT's 'Secrets'

The so-called "secret" clauses of the initial Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT-1) agreements, as submitted to Congress by President Nixon, strengthen the case for speedy ratification.

The concerns about the missile pacts raised by Sen. Jackson and other critics are not substantiated by the "fine-print" texts now available. On the contrary, most of these ancillary agreements, understandings and unilateral statements add safeguards to the formal antiballistic missile treaty and to the five-year agreement freezing strategic offensive missiles.

The chief safeguard lies in clauses providing, first, that either side can denounce the pact on six months' notice if extraordinary arms developments jeopardize its supreme interests and, second, that neither side will attempt to conceal its strategic missiles or interfere with verification measures such as satellite reconnaissance. The United States also has reserved the right to abrogate the ABM treaty if a permanent agreement limiting offensive missiles is delayed and Soviet deployment of MIRV multiple warheads reaches menacing levels.

There is no evidence in the texts of restrictions on research and development of laser and other futuristic ABM systems—something hard to monitor—as had been suggested by Sen. Jackson. But there is a clear prohibition on deployment of such systems—something that can be verified by national means—without discussion and agreement.

Other ancillary agreements provide added safeguards against evasion of the ABM treaty by limiting or prohibiting certain large radars, the testing of air defense missiles for an ABM role and the defense of ambiguous installations.

An effective sublimit on heavy ICBMs is achieved. For modernization purposes or

hardening, both sides can enlarge small and big silos by 15 percent—but no more. That will give the Soviet Union the option of modernizing its heavy ICBM force by substituting its new heavy missile for the SS-9 if that is required for MIRV warheads. But such a move would not alter the strategic balance, which has been based on American expectations that the SS-9 itself would ultimately get MIRV multiple warheads.

The Soviet Union insisted on withholding discussion of land-mobile ICBMs—the numbers of which are difficult to verify by satellite reconnaissance—until SALT-2 negotiations on a comprehensive offensive missile treaty. But the United States has made it clear that deployment of land-mobiles would be cause for terminating the pacts.

ABM area defense for a large part of either country is barred by the provision that the two ABM installations each nation can build must be at least 800 miles apart. Finally, there is an agreement to disagree about Soviet attempts to cover under the pacts American Polaris bases abroad and the missile submarines of America's NATO allies. Moscow has stated that it will raise the base question again in the next phase of the negotiations. It also reserves the right to build more submarines if the combined American and NATO force of Polaris-Posidon submarines exceeds 50. But, in deference to the rights of the allies, the United States has expressed its disagreement with both reservations.

The sum of all this is that the ancillary agreements, understandings and unilateral statements provide no loopholes but added safeguards. Early congressional approval, without awaiting votes on this year's controversial defense appropriations, is in the national and world interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Case of Gen. Lavelle

To their considerable credit, American military men have been generally obedient to orders of civilian authority in the Vietnam war, though many have chafed under the frustration and casualties of a "limited" war fought with limited means for limited ends and have felt they could win or at least reduce American losses if permitted to unleash their full power. Whether this was ever so is debatable but it is plain enough that the Pentagon's loyalty to civilian authority has by and large prevailed over its frustration—a frustration no doubt compounded by the fact that successive administrations have failed to explain adequately to them, or the American public, why they were waging a "limited" war, or what, indeed "limited" means. So it is that, partly as a result of carrying out difficult, controversial and seemingly inexplicable civilian orders, the military has too often been made a scapegoat for the nation's misfortunes in Vietnam.

This is one reason why the case of Gen. John Lavelle, former Air Force commander in Vietnam, is so disturbing. By his own admission he stretched and sometimes ignored orders and conducted raids against unauthorized military targets in North Vietnam. He did it, he told Congress unapologetically on Monday, to serve the safety of his crews and to blunt North Vietnamese build-ups which he was unable to get higher permission to strike. That is to say, an experienced decorated four-star general—no green second-rate lieutenant—not only made up his own orders but ignored the crucial requirement of a limited war to let the civilian leadership calibrate the military pressure just as it calibrates the diplomatic pressure. He took matters into his own

hands. He did this, moreover, at a moment in early 1972 when the administration was trying to engage Hanoi in secret negotiations to end the war—negotiations in which each side's estimate of the other's good faith was bound to be of the essence. Scarcely less disturbing is the distinct impression left on Monday that Gen. Lavelle had at least implicit sanction from some of his military superiors. Official Air Force procedures were not sufficient to forestall the general's promiscuous bombings, let alone to stop them once they were discovered—and they could not have been easily concealed. Unofficial procedures did: a sergeant wrote Sen. Hughes, who told Sen. Symington, who queried Air Force Chief of Staff Ryan, who only then investigated and relieved Gen. Lavelle. The general subsequently retired with loss of a star.

President Nixon is described as highly disturbed by the disclosures and the apparent breakdown in the chain of command—and understandably. For quite naturally, the episode raises the question of whether officers have similarly conspired in other instances and whether the locks on civilian control of the military are suitably tamper-proof. As commander in chief, Mr. Nixon is duty bound to get satisfactory answers, as delicate to the military's equilibrium and to his own political situation as further pursuit of the matter may be. Unfortunately, the House Armed Services Committee hearings were so limply conducted as to make further inquiry essential. Surely, responsible Air Force officers would want to dispel genuine and justifiable anxieties and suspicions which are bound to be raised in the public by the Lavelle affair.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

French Nuclear Test

The frustrating thing with the federal Australian government is that it will not say why it chooses to ignore this nuclear threat. It hints that it accepts the French assurance that no damage will come of the tests. The French assurances mean nothing. They are made from 13,000 miles away with a tone of 19th-century imperial arrogance. France does not care what happens to the people of the Pacific. It wishes only to impress Europe with the fact that it is a nuclear power. It is so blinded with its own seeking of glory that it cannot see that this does not matter any more.

—From the Australian Daily (Sydney).

The Pacific nuclear tests France plans to undertake will cause more political damage than the supposed advantages of a promo-

tion to the rank of a thermonuclear power. France already has the means to wipe out several dozen cities. The threat of some millions more supplementary deaths—what will that add to what remains of her power?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Massacre Reports From Burundi

Burundi is in the middle of Africa and is a country known to few. Reporters are not allowed to find out what is going on. The word "genocide" has been freely bandied about, and attached to both sides as aggressors and victims. Apparently there has been destruction on a quite appalling scale. The Burundian government, which is represented at the United Nations, seems content to display its competence in the technique of suppression and the manufacture of implausible excuses.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 15, 1897
LONDON—A great Masonic event yesterday was the special meeting of Free-Masons at Albert Hall in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen, over which the Prince of Wales presided. The great hall was packed from floor to ceiling, there being over 7,000 Masons present, representing lodges in all parts of the country. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character.

Fifty Years Ago

June 15, 1922
NEW YORK—Harry Wells, the Negro contender for the world's boxing honors, formally challenged Jack Dempsey today, sending a type-written challenge with a check for \$2,500 to the New York State Boxing Commission. This poses a problem for all concerned, for Dempsey will lose his title if he does not accept the challenge, and yet the Commission bars fights between whites and blacks in N.Y.



Genocide in Burundi (Cont'd)

By Jonathan C. Randal

The following dispatch, based on reporting from Burundi, was filed from Kinkasa, capital of neighboring Zaire (formerly the Belgian Congo). This is the second of two articles.

BUJUMBURA, Burundi.—The extent of the devastation wrought by the Hutu rebels was brought home by a helicopter flight low over the rich Lake Tanganyika plain and through the green hills where most Burundians live. Starting at Bugarama Lake, 75 miles south of the capital, and extending to Nyanza Lake near the Tanzanian border to the south, there is an almost unbroken record of violence: burned-out cars, huts and buildings in the town of Rumonge; some 30 mutilated bodies, bloated and bleached, in the reeds near the lake shore. They are jealously guarded by crocodiles and a hippopotamus family.

But more telling still was the almost total lack of people seen from the helicopter. In one of Africa's most densely populated countries.

Homes Destroyed

According to a missionary report, 2,782 homes were burned down in the southern attack, which lasted three days before government forces, reinforced by a company of airlifted Zaire troops, burned the tide.

Although most of the rebels retreated back across the Tanzanian border, Burundi President Michel Micombero disclosed the existence of a rebel "People's Republic of Marungu," which held sway in the southern hills for two weeks before it was crushed by the army and gendarmes. But if there is little real argument with the government's explanations about the initial attack, the same cannot be said for its claims about casualties, the continuing repression or the mysterious death of former King Ntare V in Kitega in central Burundi.

In his formal chat, President Micombero recounted the demise of the king, who rashly returned to Burundi at the end of March after accepting the president's assurance that he would be protected.

Turning the ex-king a "fool" to have thought that his return would provoke an uprising in favor of the monarchy, President Micombero explained how he had honored the letter of his promise to protect the king by placing him under house arrest in the royal palace in Kitega.

President Micombero spiked rumors that Ntare had been killed in fighting between the army and rebels seeking to free and use him as a symbol of their revolt. "The king was not assassinated," the president said, "but judged and executed immediately on the night of April 29."

Angered by the importance the Western press has given the aftermath of the attack, President Micombero said: "You people emphasize the repression without emphasizing its causes."

In his eyes, the attack, but not the repression, constituted genocide, which "no government which is civilized could condone."

Indeed, "it was worse than genocide," President Micombero said, because the Hutu attackers killed not only Tutsi men, women and children but also some Hutus who refused to join their ranks.

Pursuing Guilty

He maintained that only those who are guilty are being punished and compared his relentless pursuit of the Hutus to the continuing hunt for Nazis implicated in exterminating European Jews in World War II.

"They're still tracking down those responsible for the Jewish genocide then, and that's more than 20 years ago," he said.

Evative about the exact death toll, President Micombero nonetheless estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 Burundians had lost their lives. But he insisted that more Burundians were killed in the initial attack than in the subsequent repression.

Since in the past he had said 50,000 Tutsis alone had died in the first rebel push, his estimation was interpreted as the first official admission that large numbers of Hutus were victims of the repression.

Reliable reports from missionaries, the surest sources of information in this country, conservatively estimate that no more

than 1,700 Tutsis—and far fewer loyal Hutus—were killed in the south in the initial rebel onslaught and that no more than 4,000 lost their lives in the entire country.

In the repression, Hutu casualties in the south alone were said to range from 20,000 to 40,000 dead. Between 3,000 and 4,000 Hutus have been killed so far in the repression in Bujumbura, an equal number in Kitega and some 15,000 to 20,000 in all the rest of the country, except the north where little information has been available.

Other reliable sources put Hutu casualties as high as 10,000 in Bujumbura alone.

In the capital, authorities no longer drive trucks with Hutu cadavers through the center of town in broad daylight. But every night trucks carrying the dead are seen either along the lakeside road or along Patrice Lumumba Avenue on their way to a giant bulldozed burial ground near the airport.

With relatively few exceptions, only adolescent male or adult Hutu men have reportedly been killed in the repression. However, Hutu women with skills in teaching or nursing have been killed.

For example, five Hutu women teachers were bayoneted to death by the army at the Bururi mission.

As one source put it, "the army and gendarmes haven't wasted many bullets."

In the early weeks of the repression, personal vengeance played a role in the arbitrary denunciations, arrest and death of many Hutus, although the army has shot several soldiers and volunteers who were guilty of such excessive zeal.

Arbitrary Arrests
Now, at least in theory, three citizens must denounce a suspect before he is arrested. But this procedure is not always honored.

The other morning in the center of Bujumbura, a foreign journalist watched three gendarmes jump out of a jeep and bundle three well-dressed men off to an undisclosed destination.

In the south, army atrocities have been reported at least one mission which was being used as a feeding and pacification center for Hutus lured out of the forests by government promises that calm had been restored. A helicopter mounted with machine guns flew over the assembled Hutus at the Mumbumba mission in the south and opened fire, killing about 100 of them.

The United Nations has formally protested against the use of requisitioned UNICEF cars to attack suspected rebel strongholds along the lake shore.

The effects of the repression at Bujumbura University are such that 170 of the 380 Burundese students failed to apply for scholarships for the next school year. Since few Burundians are rich enough to attend without a scholarship, the conclusion is that 170 Hutu students have been killed, arrested or forced into hiding.

Much of the killing at the university and in secondary schools has been carried out by the students themselves. Policemen arrived in some schools with lists, summoned the Hutus outside, and pushed them into trucks where they were bayoneted to death.

At the capital's technical secondary school, a professor recounted that on the night of May 19, the Hutu students suddenly put out the lights and tried to escape. Their Tutsi colleagues killed half of them, but strangely enough some of the 100 or so Hutu students are still in school.

"And you would never know any-

thing had happened," the professor added.

The great fear of the foreign community is that the remaining Hutu secondary school students in Bujumbura and elsewhere in the country will "disappear" once the foreign teachers go on their annual summer holidays abroad.

At one point last year, the army numbered some 3,500 men. But it is now reported well below strength, not because of casualties suffered in fighting the rebels but rather because its Hutu officers, noncommissioned officers and men have been either purged or killed.

Clergymen Slain

The Christian churches have also paid their tribute to the violence. Missionary sources report that 13 Hutu Protestant priests and 14 Hutu Catholic priests have been killed so far in the repression.

What lessons the recent events here will hold for the future are impossible to tell. No one takes seriously the threat of an immediate Hutu revolt.

"All the Hutus who lifted their heads have had them severed," said one foreigner.

Reconciliation seems far off. In the immediate future, foreigners here hope that there will be no prolonged rebel insurgency. But eventually, it is believed, the Hutus will rise and try once again to oust the Tutsis, probably in less than 10 years.

Admits to Bombing
There is no freedom here for men who refuse to engage in the killing when so ordered, but Lavelle, who admits to bombing and killing on his own authority, is quietly retired on a four-star general's salary of \$2,250 a month.

The government here is also saying that reporters like Seymour M. Hersh of The New York Times, who broke the My Lai and Lavelle stories, and Neil Sheehan, also of The Times, who dog out the Pentagon Papers, and Jack Anderson, who exposed the administration's clumsy diplomacy in the Indo-Pakistan war,

are troublemakers who embarrass the government and give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Well, it is a curious time, and the surprising thing about it is not that these things happen, but the reaction to them after they do happen.

The Congress was very gentle with Lavelle, and some members of the House Armed Services investigating subcommittee were openly admiring. The general is a handsome and candid man. He admitted everything, or almost everything.

He was worried about the North Vietnamese military buildup along the DMZ and recommended timely and summary action to break it up, and when he didn't get authority to do so, as a general in charge of the U.S. Air Force in Southeast Asia, he went ahead anyway.

As Lavelle saw it, the men under him were obliged to carry out his orders, but he felt free to defy, or "interpret" the orders of his commander-in-chief, the President, and his other superiors, as he pleased—not knowing, incidentally, that precisely at the time he started the bombing, the President had Henry Kissinger trying to open up peace negotiations with La Due Tho of North Vietnam in Paris.

To be fair about all this, it would be wrong to suggest that Lavelle is typical of the American

general officers of his generation. Many of them no doubt admire him but very few have followed his bold personal initiative. Outside of MacArthur in Korea, there has been very little Caesarism or defiance of civilian authority in the armed services of the United States. France had much more trouble with a defeated and humiliated officer corps after its troubles in Vietnam and Algeria.

So Lavelle is an exception, but he is a very important exception and how he is handled in an age of atomic weapons could be very important for the future of the armed services of the United States, trained to fight for "victory" and now living in a more difficult and complicated time when modern armaments are powerful to be used effectively for rational purposes.

Only a Symbol
Lavelle is only a symbol of a much larger problem. Maybe he defied his officers—though it is hard to believe he could bomb unannounced targets for three months without their knowledge, and if he could, there is obviously something wrong with the whole U.S. intelligence system.

But even so, he has been living in an atmosphere of political trickery about Vietnam for years. The whole Vietnam policy has been seething with deception under Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon, and the astonishing thing is not that there has been some deception by generals on the battlefield, but that there have not been more Lavelles.

Still there is a fundamental question of public policy here. The government has been caught once more in an obvious deception, which it tried to cover up. And this may be the most important issue before the people of the United States today. Nobody in either party has the answer to all our problems, but it would be reassuring to feel that the government was telling the truth, even if its policies were wrong.

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Over Nixon Summit

Moscow-Hanoi Schism

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Evidence of a deeply significant schism between Hanoi and Moscow has now become inescapable in Hanoi's vituperative outpourings against the Kremlin for consorting with President Nixon—this number one cruel, dishonest thing of the world, in the words of a senior North Vietnamese commentator writing in the June 3 issue of the party newspaper, Nhan Dan.

Although Hanoi's fury against the Soviet Union is partially cloaked in innuendos and subtleties, there is no mistaking its meaning. By inviting Mr. Nixon to Moscow, particularly after Soviet shipments of war supplies were blocked by the mining of North Vietnam's harbors, the Kremlin is playing the U.S. game of splitting the world Communist movement.

Thus, on May 21, the day before Mr. Nixon arrived in Moscow, the North Vietnamese army newspaper charged that "wherever he sets foot, he carries out counter-revolutionary acts." By permitting the President to "set foot" in Moscow, in short, the Kremlin was an accessory before the fact in one of the most heinous crimes of Communism—counter-revolutionary activity.

Doctrinal Sermon
Developing the charge of counter-revolution, the May 21 polemic accused the Soviet Union of putting its own "national interests" over those of the world revolution in the following thinly-veiled doctrinal sermon:

"Communists always consider the revolution of each nation an inseparable part of the world revolution. They never set national interests against the interests of the world revolution nor place private national interests above the common interests of the world revolution, much less serve their own national selfishness."

The only way to deal with Mr. Nixon's latest offensive in Vietnam is by "a relentless attack against the U.S. imperialists."

But what did the Soviet Union do? Hanoi hurled the accusation in polemical terms:

"By ignoring and tolerating the U.S. imperialists' crimes, one cannot repel their aggression. By showing weakness, one cannot punish their aggressiveness."

Adding insult to injury, another article in the tightly-controlled North Vietnamese party newspaper posited that although the Vietnamese people have been fighting "for thousands of years," they "do not beg for peace and security" from their enemies. This

implication: By inviting President Nixon to Moscow, the Soviet Union became a suppliant.

Nowhere in these veiled attacks against the Russians did the North Vietnamese publish the facts concerning Mr. Nixon's summit trip to Moscow or discuss the agreements that emerged. But the Russians themselves, in a counterattack aired to North Vietnam over the Soviet overseas radio, attempted to put the Nixon visit in perspective and blunt the anti-Soviet overtones of Hanoi's propaganda.

On May 25, in the middle of the Moscow summit, Radio Moscow invoked "Leninist principles" in defense of the Kremlin's strategic decision to welcome Mr. Nixon despite escalation of the Vietnam war.

"Peaceful coexistence" with nations of different political systems, the broadcast in Vietnamese stated, is not only essential to prevent world war but also "in complete conformity with the interests of world socialism [Communism]."

Reminding Hanoi that it owes much to the "Leninist support" of the Soviet Union in the 10-year war against the South, Radio Moscow sang the praises of the Vietnamese Communists but added a pointed warning: "The war of aggression in Vietnam can be ended only through negotiations . . . practical experience clearly shows that the Vietnam problem cannot be solved by military means."

Refuse to Respond
More pointedly, a lengthy May 26 article in Nhan Dan, signed by a deputy chief in the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, strongly defended the Kremlin's refusal to make a military response to the U.S. blockade of North Vietnam.

The strength of international Communism, New Times said, "has never lain in primitiveness and stereotyped war in an identical repetition of the methods (armed force) used by the class enemy." In an unprecedented rebuke, the article attacked Hanoi's "inaccurate and extremely arbitrary interpretation" of Moscow's supposed duty in the face of the Nixon-imposed blockade.

Whether and how much this break between Moscow and Hanoi may help Mr. Nixon finally to negotiate an end of the war is problematical. What is certain, however, is that the schism was brought dramatically into view by the Nixon summit and that the Kremlin has not sent an emissary to Hanoi since Mr. Nixon left Moscow.

The Double Standard

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The government of the United States is saying some odd things to the American people these days, and the case of Gen. John D. Lavelle and his private war on North Vietnam is only the latest chapter in a very strange story.

The government is saying to young men of military age that they can be compelled to fight in the undeclared war in Vietnam against their will, or go to jail.

It is telling its soldiers on the battlefield to obey orders or go to the stocks, and threatening its deserters who jump the country that they will be incarcerated if they come home.

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The government here is also saying that reporters like Seymour M. Hersh of The New York Times, who broke the My Lai and Lavelle stories, and Neil Sheehan, also of The Times, who dog out the Pentagon Papers, and Jack Anderson, who exposed the administration's clumsy diplomacy in the Indo-Pakistan war,

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general officers of his generation. Many of them no doubt admire him but very few have followed his bold personal initiative. Outside of MacArthur in Korea, there has been very little Caesarism or defiance of civilian authority in the armed services of the United States. France had much more trouble with a defeated and humiliated officer corps after its troubles in Vietnam and Algeria.

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Bringing English Comfort To Formal French Homes

By Hela Dorsey

PARIS, June 14 (UPI)—If you like to sit your whiskies in a comfortable, shabby setting, Galerie Saint Sulpice 35 is worth a visit. The gallery, located in the heart of the Left Bank, is a haven for those who appreciate a mix of English and French styles. It is the first evidence that decorators are catching on to the expanded Common Market. The gallery is located at 35 Rue Saint Sulpice, in the 6th arrondissement. It is a small, intimate space with a high ceiling and a large window. The furniture is a mix of English and French styles, with a focus on comfort and style. The gallery is owned by Lady Soames, wife of Sir Christopher Soames, the British ambassador to France. She is a well-known figure in the Parisian social scene. The gallery is a testament to the fact that English style is becoming more popular in France. It is a place where you can find everything you need to create a comfortable and stylish home.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, June 14 (UPI)—This is how critics rate new films in New York City. "Top of the Heap" was written, directed and produced by Christopher John, who stars himself as a black Washington cop. "The Green Room" is a comedy starring Pat Boone and a group of young actors. "The American Baptist Convention" is a documentary about the annual meeting of the denomination. "The Green Room" is a comedy starring Pat Boone and a group of young actors. "The American Baptist Convention" is a documentary about the annual meeting of the denomination. "The Green Room" is a comedy starring Pat Boone and a group of young actors. "The American Baptist Convention" is a documentary about the annual meeting of the denomination.

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Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal
HOUSE OF LORDS
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There is a piece of London that shall be forever French.
When Parisians stay in London, where do you think they eat?
Where do they go to get *Corré d'Agenais* ravi aux Herbes de Provence like *maison* used to make?
Where can they eat a trout wrapped in pancake cheese, spread with duxelles, and coated in a cream sauce?
They come to The Chelsea Room at The Carlton Tower, where, up on the first floor they have an unsurpassed view of Belgrave and Sloane Street. And where they also have some of the finest French cooking they can find anywhere.
Can all those Frenchmen be wrong?
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London decorator Kenneth Villiers in new Paris shop.

and they always go for the *le grand spectacle*. Mr. Villiers noted. "But there's never a place to sit down, except possibly a hard stone bench. English gardens are more casual. You always find yourself in a natural, easy corner with nice garden furniture." The selection also includes Henry Moore sculpture, Graham Sutherland paintings and a generous sampling of contemporary designs. A set of silver gilt and silverware, including a tumbler by Stuart Devlin is of the same design as the one Queen Elizabeth gave to French President Georges Pompidou and Mrs. Pompidou during her recent state visit to France.

Dining in France: One for the Gastronomic Annals

By Naomi Barry

COLLIGNES-AU-MONT-D'OR (UPI)—Henri Gault and Christian Millau have brought out an opulent guide to 1,200 restaurants in France. They have included only those personally tasted and approved by themselves and one associate. What the boys don't like, they have not put in, which accounts for the omission of certain well-known houses. Gault and Millau have chosen

three red toques (the toque is the traditional headgear of the chef) as their symbol of supreme. The team has been so particular with its favors that they granted the top accolade to only three establishments in the country. Judged worthy of the honor are Troisgros at Roanne, the Auberge de l'Île at Illhaeusern, and Paul Bocuse at Collonges-au-Mont-d'Or on the outskirts of Lyons. To launch the new guide, Gault-Millau de la France" will the proper brio, there was a private lunch last week at Paul Bocuse.

Directing operations in the gleaming and commodious kitchen were the three laureates: Mlle. egle-headed Paul Bocuse; jovial, ample Pierre Troisgros; portly Paul Haeberlin of the Auberge de l'Île. His further strength, from Paris had come the celebrated caterer, Gaston Lenotre (whom Millau describes as "one of our creations") and quick, small Michel Guérard of the two-toque Pot-au-Fen. Backing up the stars was a brigade of 22 cooks and apprentices, formed by Bocuse. The kitchen had a rollicking atmosphere as Troisgros peppered his steaks in a cha-cha rhythm and Lenotre punctuated his activities with an occasional flash-snapshot of his illustrious conferees at work. Festivities opened with Haeberlin's *soupe de grenouilles*, which

Italians Recover Ten Art Works

FLORENCE, June 14 (UPI)—Police have reported the recovery of 10 stolen paintings and a bronze Madonna in three Italian cities. They said five contemporary paintings, including a *Christo* stolen from a Milan collection last week, were found in a suitcase carried by home appliances dealer Santo Surace, 30. He was arrested in Florence and a search of his Milan apartment showed another five paintings believed to have been stolen, police said. In Verona, police said a bronze figure of the Madonna, stolen two weeks ago from the basilica adorning the portal of the Basilica of San Zeno Maggiore, was recovered at the city's post office.

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Paris
Georg Jensen
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Paris
La Boutique Danisco
42 Avenue de Friedland, Paris-8e
Brussels
Georg Jensen
172 Avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels
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smile, happy wanderers
The METROPOLE, a comforting thought for discriminating travellers. Pleasantly modern, with a touch of the traditional. Right in the middle of Brussels and just near the Air Terminal, 500 quiet, comfortable rooms and suites. Feasting in the restaurant, light lunch in the Tavern, tea in the tea-room, cheers at the bar. Conventions? Conferences? Banquets? Business? Ball rooms? Yes... for 8 to 800 guests. With all technical aid. Telex. And... to keep smart and fit, use our fashionable hairdresser and relax in the Hotel Sauna. THE HOTEL METROPOLE Place de Brousselle 31 1050 BRUSSELS Tel. 62, 67, 23, 06 - Telex 21,234.

The Suicidal Cycle of Bamboo

PARIS.—Bamboo is an extraordinary plant, or, more exactly, plants, for the *Bambusoideae*, a sub-family of grasses, embraces something like 25 genera and more than 300 species.

The name reached us, via the Portuguese *bambu*, from the Malay *mambu*. The homeland of bamboo is probably Southeast Asia, which boasts the largest number of species; it is widespread here from Indonesia through India and China to Japan, though it appears all over the world in the tropical, subtropical and even temperate zones, in the warmer areas of the last.

After Asia, the largest number of native species is found in the Americas, where it grows from the Southern United States to Southern Argentina and Chile. There are some species in African tropical mountain forests, while Madagascar grows more native bamboo than all of Africa put together. There are two endemic species in Australia.

Bamboo is a versatile plant which produces darts a few inches high, and giants some of which have stems eight inches through and rise to 120 feet while others are only an inch in diameter but better than 300 feet high. The largest species is probably the *Gigantochloa maxima* of Java, whose thick stalk grows to a height of 150 feet. Another giant, *Guadua aculeata*, once common in Central America, is now on its way to extinction because of overcutting for building material, while the canebreakers of the Southern United States are also disappearing as their land is cleared for cultivation. As building material, bamboo is vitally important to several Far Eastern countries where it is the only wood plentiful enough and cheap enough for housing—which means that a failure of bamboo becomes a regional disaster. Unfortunately, its failure is part of the curious life cycle of this plant.

Bamboo grows rapidly, sometimes as much as 12 inches a day, and may be 100 feet tall at the end of a few months. This growth is continuous. Even in

Waverley Root

climates which enjoy an all-year-round growing season, most plants require a resting period, but not bamboo, which never stops. However, every 33 or 66 years bamboo "commits suicide": all the plants of a given area flower simultaneously, produce the bamboo fruit, and die, exhausted by the effort. This mysterious mass death of bamboo has never been explained, nor has the even more mysterious fact that if a bamboo is transplanted even to the opposite side of the world, it will flower and die at the same time as the plants among which it was originally grown.

Far East

Bamboo is a much appreciated vegetable everywhere in the Far East, where almost every part of the plant reaches the kitchen at the appropriate stage in its growth. First come the tender green bamboo sprouts, cut as soon as they appear above ground, particularly appreciated in China. The sprouts then thicken into ivory-colored shoots, tenderest in spring, but edible fresh as late as September. Their prizes were already being sung in Chinese poetry in the 9th century.

Both bamboo sprouts and shoots are canned and bottled by the Chinese and Japanese and can be found in foreign parts. The former are often preserved in vinegar and sold under the name of *achar*, *achard* or *achiar*, a Persian word which has entered various European languages via India. In Japan, the sprouts are often put up in sake vinegar, in the Sunda Islands in palm vinegar. The Dutch, who acquired a taste for this food in Indonesia, use it to flavor some dishes, ignoring the century-old warning of Alexandre Dumas: "This condiment is very pungent and hot, and can agree only with phlegmatic temperaments and old people."

Fresh bamboo shoots are often treated as asparagus in India, Indochina and Japan, and in the last are more apt to be eaten alone, or as the dominant constituent of a dish, than in China, where they usually enter as only one ingredient into complicated dishes.

If you buy canned bamboo shoots, you will do well to choose those offered in large (3 by 4 inches) wedges or cones, packed in water. When you open the can, pour off its water, put the shoots in fresh water in your refrigerator, and change the water every day. The shoots will remain in good condition for 10 days or so.

After the bamboo sprout stage, the stalk becomes too woody for eating, but the culinary uses of the bamboo are by no means exhausted. The young leaves sometimes reach the table, while ma-

ture dried leaves purify fish oils of their odor. The foliage of many bamboos makes good cattle fodder; a native North Carolina species often provides the principal grazing for beef cattle. The heart of the bamboo cane is an agreeably edible very sweet sap-soaked pith, while between the joints is found a concretion called bamboo sugar or *labasheer*, prized in the East Indies as a medicine. At the end of its life, after its "suicidal" production of flowers, the fruit which succeeds them in extremis is about the size of a pear and is made up of separate edible seeds (something like the kernels on a cob of corn) which are much appreciated by the Japanese.

The ubiquity and the importance of bamboo in the Far East has given rise to a host of expressions in which it symbolizes this area, of which the most recent is the Bamboo Curtain. A European in the Far East who has become bamboo has gone native. The bamboo telegraph is the Oriental equivalent of the underground means of communication referred to in the Occident as "the grapevine." In French, *un coup de bambou* is sunstroke.

1973 by Waverley Root, from a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

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18%	19%	Ogden	6%	67	14	14%	14%	14%	14%	18%	19%	Ogden	6%	67	14	14%	14%	14%	14%

(Continued on Page 10)

Dollar Reflow to U.S. Is Calming Markets

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT)—Financial experts established that money has been flowing to the United States in the last three months and his has been the fundamental reason for relative calm in the price of gold.

Officials from to major monetary countries determined that even while the U.S. accounts and other items underlying balance-of-payments deficit were in continued deficit, the deficit was at least being offset by the return of short-term capital.

Officials were meeting in a known as Working Party (WP-3) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a body that is designed to look at the longer-range role in the coming years of shaping a new money and economic system.

Chairman of the unit, Oskar, deputy governor of Bundesbank, went so far as to say today that WP-3 "will write new rules of the for surplus and deficit."

Statement was the first in the OECD body in to play a significant role in reform debate. The basic will be the larger and representative Group of 20, of members of the ex-board of the International Fund.

Members by WP-3 also had that the U.S. balance-of-payments recovery, after a sharp decline in late Dec. 1971, is longer to achieve than to 18 months initially. The reason, as Mr. Oskar explained, is that Japan moving quickly enough to the economic activity while expansion is proceeding very strong pace. Expansions to induce a higher rate of

message from the other to the Japanese was put, grow faster and to on imports.

WP-3 specialists now no for any decline in the use current account (trade services) surplus from last year.

After danger signal was pointed the discussion of future rate movements. Some of the short-term money has flow because U.S. interest rates have been rising.

European and Japanese have been falling. Mr. Oskar said that because business is now going up in the downward movement in countries—Britain, Ger-

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or close interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchange.

	Today	Previous
ster. 100 per cent	2.8775	2.8775
Belg. fr. (100)	42.85-87	42.85-86
Belg. fr. (50)	42.84-86	42.83-85
Dutch mark	3.49	3.49
French franc	4.9150-50	4.9150-50
German mark	3.36-37	3.36-36
Gr. dr. (100)	163.8-87	163.8-86
Gr. dr. (50)	81.9-83	81.9-82
Irish pound	3.190-70	3.190-69
Italian lire	3.354-44	3.354-43
Japanese yen	360	360
Swiss franc	5.78-59	5.78-58
Swiss franc	64.35-36	64.35-34
Swiss franc	23.05-06	23.05-05
Swiss franc	1.790-90	1.790-89
Swiss franc	3.175-75	3.175-74
Swiss franc	2.925-25	2.925-24
Swiss franc	360.10	360.10

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

South Africa-Austria Steel Venture

South Africa's state-owned Iron and Steel Industrial Corp. (ISCOR) is to establish a steel works in South Africa in partnership with Versteht Österreichische Eisen und Stahlwerke (VOEST), the Austrian state iron and steel producer, at a cost of more than \$400 million. ISCOR will hold 51 percent of the joint venture and VOEST the balance. The plant will have an initial capacity of 1.5 million tons of semi-processed steel a year, which will be entirely for export. Observers point out that for the past three years ISCOR has been negotiating with Japanese mills to supply iron ore but talks are still bogged down on the question of cost.

Shima Denko Seeks Delay in Project

Shima Denko, a Japanese chemical and aluminum maker, wants to delay development of the Kimberley bauxite and alumina project in Australia for two years. Officials say that if a delay is not agreed upon, Shima Denko will have to restate its capital participation commitment in view of the world aluminum industry recession. Last June Shima Denko ended three other Japanese firms agreed to join two U.S. firms a West German and Dutch company in a \$366 million plan to mine bauxite ore and smelt it into alumina. The Japanese participants had expected to import 450,000 tons of this output each year. However, two of the original participants—Anasconda of the United States and Versteht Österreichische Eisen und Stahlwerke of Austria—have since cancelled their participation. The largest share of the Kimberley project is held by American Metal Climax. Other participants include Sumitomo Chemical, Holland Aluminum, Sumitomo Shoji, Kalsas and Marubeni Corp.

Chile Refinances U.S. Bank Debt

Chile's \$180 million bank debt has been refinanced for eight years with 28 private U.S. banks. The amount was due in 1974, but Chile,

hard-pressed for foreign currency, won the delay, including reduced payments in 1973-74. During this two-year period, Chile is to pay annually 5 percent of the outstanding debt. In 1974-75 it will pay up to 10 percent of the balance. A higher rate of repayment in subsequent years is subject to future negotiations. The interest on the refinanced debt is expected to average 8.14 percent. The agreement follows an accord in Paris last month to renegotiate Chile's debt to the U.S. government—about \$600 million—in subsequent direct talks. Bankers describe the refinancing as the only alternative to complete default. They say there is an unwritten understanding that the U.S. banks would begin to relax restrictions they had imposed on new short-term credits to Chile, to finance normal import and export activity.

Claim Settled in UCB's Swiss Loss

United California Bank (UCB) says its U.S. insurance claim, which stemmed from losses in the insurance subsidiary in Basel, has been settled. UCB says the settlement provides for payment of \$9.5 million, the face amount of the policy to the bank. A claim for an additional \$500,000 is pending settlement under bonds carried by the Swiss affiliate. With this insurance settlement, UCB believes that the extraordinary charge of \$18.4 million included in its statement of income for 1970 "continues to represent the estimated net expense resulting from the Basel bank's losses."

Lower-Priced Quartz Watches

Benrus says it has started producing and marketing a new line of electronic quartz watches priced at under \$100 and is introducing what it says is the first women's quartz watch which will retail for up to \$150. Current quartz watch prices range from \$125 to \$2,100. Its new "techniquartz" watch will achieve accuracy of up to one minute per year and the reliability factor is "no extraordinary" that a two-year warranty will be given to buyers, Benrus says.

Some See Link to Neurotic, Psychotic Ills

Noise Pollution Is Becoming a Labor Issue

NEW YORK (AP-DJ)—To a generation of workers, the noise from factories and mills sang a sweet song of prosperity.

Now, such noise seems nothing more than a nuisance that is turning into a big headache. Fast emerging as a major pollution issue and an important new ingredient in labor relations, factory noise threatens to make necessary some costly capital investments in its abatement.

Two related developments underlie the mounting crusade against noise at work: There is new evidence implicating noise in physical and emotional ailments other than loss of hearing.

New U.S. legislation regulating job noise covers more workers, extends the opportunity to bring action against violators and imposes stiffer penalties.

It long has been suspected that as many as 10 million workers may hear poorly due to excessive noise. Some research links noise to such diverse ills as mental distress and heart disease. In West Germany, a recent study of workers found that those subject to the most noise on the job suffered a higher incidence of heart disorders, circulatory problems and equilibrium disturbances. A number of medical men are certain that job noise is a factor in some neurotic and psychotic illnesses.

Study Links Ills

In a study prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency last year, James D. Miller, of the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis, wrote that "there is no definitive evidence that noise can induce either neurotic or psychotic illness." However, he added: "But all the facts of speech interference, hearing loss, noisiness, annoyance and arousal and distraction... clearly support the contention that noise can act as a source of psychological distress." And "psychological distress in turn can contribute to such unpleasant symptoms as nausea, head-

aches, instability, argumentativeness, actual impotency, changes in general mood and general anxiety, he said.

At some point above 80 DBA (decibels of sound pressure, adjusted for its pitch, which affects the amount of sound the ear picks up), the ear temporarily loses its ability to hear some tones. Though noisy sound levels in the 80-90 DBA range are roughly equivalent to the noise you hear when standing three feet from a dishwasher or vacuum cleaner that is running, do not have much effect on a normal person's hearing even after exposure for eight to 16 hours a day.

Because each individual has a different tolerance for noise, scientists cannot pinpoint the danger level. They are certain, however, that after prolonged exposure to very loud noise, any temporary loss of hearing becomes permanent. One study of weavers in a jute mill, where noise was measured at 98 DBA, found that in the first year of employment many of the weavers had normal hearing on weekends, when they were off. After 10 years or so on the job, the same

weavers had become partially or permanently deaf.

U.S. law limits the maximum constant sound level for an eight-hour workday to 90 DBA, the noise heard by an operator of an average rotary-blade lawnmower. Penalties for violation run up to \$10,000 and jail sentences as long as six months.

The United Auto Workers recently persuaded Ford Motor to install noise-deadening equipment at its Tennessee glass plant. A complaint to the government was not necessary. Last winter, a Ford worker caught his arm in a machine. Nobody could hear his yell, he says, and he escaped with minor injuries only because a fellow employee chanced to see him.

Engineering changes to reduce noise are costly, Ford says. They can add 2 to 10 percent to the cost of machinery; the company expects to spend as much as \$30 million for noise control over the next few years. Western Electric, the Bell System's manufacturing arm, says 20 percent of all its environmental control research now is devoted to noise, and the proportion promises to rise.

According to a government decision last February, the repayment will be made in one stroke even though runaway inflation is still a real danger. Wage earners will get the refund with their mid-June or end-June monthly paychecks.

The government moved two weeks ago to counteract the possible inflationary effect by reducing the liquidity of commercial banks. The government is hopeful that lump-sum repayment of the 10 percent surtax will not be too stimulative at a time when inflation is still running high.

According to public opinion polls, about one-third of the money due to wage earners will go into savings accounts.

Another survey established that most corporations will use the refund to pay off short-term debts rather than step up their capital spending.

Brandt Vows Support of Liberal Trade

Urges Enlarged EEC Speak With One Voice

COLOGNE, West Germany, June 14 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today West Germany will do its utmost to ensure that the enlarged Common Market will conduct liberal trading policies among its members and towards outside countries.

At the same time, he called on the future 10-nation community to speak "with one voice" in new attempts to achieve a basic reform of the international monetary system.

Mr. Brandt told the annual meeting of the Federal Association of German Industry that, in helping to establish a long-sought European economic and monetary union, his government will "throw its whole weight in the scale so that this community will conduct a policy of liberal trade in goods and capital not only internally but also towards other countries."

Turning to the domestic situation, Mr. Brandt warned that Germany cannot remain an "island of stability" in this process of European integration. National measures to combat price rises can achieve only partial success, he said.

While admitting that the present 5 percent rate of increase in prices is too high to be accepted as a "permanent phenomenon," he denied that Germany is on the threshold of an unprecedented economic upswing requiring drastic anti-inflationary measures by the government.

The chancellor also warned that Germany is reaching the limit of the number of foreign workers it could employ. Reuters reported, "We cannot indefinitely increase the number of foreigners in our economy," he said. "I believe that with 2.5 million guest workers we could already have reached a critical limit," he added.

Act on Tax Haven

BONN, June 14 (Reuters)—The West German Bundestag (lower house) today unanimously ratified an agreement with Switzerland designed to stop tax-dodging by German firms and individuals.

The agreement, signed last August, prevents "unjustified" tax advantages previously available to German companies who established "letter box" firms in Switzerland, or to private citizens who took up residence there.

Bonn Surtax Refund Of 6 Billion DM Starts

BONN, June 14 (NYT)—Starting tomorrow the Bonn government will refund to corporations and wage earners 5.9 billion deutsche marks (\$1.8 billion) of an anti-inflationary tax surcharge imposed for 11 months in 1970 and 1971.

According to a government decision last February, the repayment will be made in one stroke even though runaway inflation is still a real danger. Wage earners will get the refund with their mid-June or end-June monthly paychecks.

The government moved two weeks ago to counteract the possible inflationary effect by reducing the liquidity of commercial banks. The government is hopeful that lump-sum repayment of the 10 percent surtax will not be too stimulative at a time when inflation is still running high.

According to public opinion polls, about one-third of the money due to wage earners will go into savings accounts. Another survey established that most corporations will use the refund to pay off short-term debts rather than step up their capital spending.

Stocks Rally Sharply In Technical Rebound

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT)—Stock prices rose sharply today along a broad front in what represented a partial recovery after a prolonged decline touched off by profit-taking.

The Dow Jones industrial average, sparked by strength in Du Pont, General Motors and Standard Oil of New Jersey, rose 8.30 to 948.79.

Output in U.S. Up .5% in May

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT)—U.S. industrial production rose substantially in May, the ninth consecutive advance, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

While the 0.5 percent increase was less than the unusually strong 1 percent jump in April, it further confirmed the upward momentum of this important indicator of the economy's performance. In addition, several earlier months, including March and April, were revised upward from preliminary reports.

Since August, the month before the sustained upturn began, industrial production has risen at an annual rate of 8 percent—not a superboom pace but evidence of a brisk recovery.

Also today, the Commerce Department reported another rise in personal income, though less than in most other recent months as post-freeze wage increases have begun to taper off. The May rise in total personal income was \$4.8 billion to annual rate of \$91.5 billion.

The May production index, with 1967 taken as 100, was preliminary set at 111.6 compared with the upward-revised figure of 111.1 for April. The index remains a little below its 1969 pre-recession peak of 111.9.

An important reason for this is that the index for defense and space production, while it has now clearly stopped declining, is still only 79.3. Parts of the machinery and equipment industries, although now on the rise, are still well below the 1967 base.

On the other hand, output of consumer goods in May was 121.2 on the index.

The report noted that auto assemblies were somewhat lower at an annual rate of 8.2-million units, compared to a 9.0-million unit rate in April.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 0.11 to 27.56.

On the bond market, corporates gained about 1/8. The government sector was flat and gave up early gains to close lower.

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Brown, Boveri Net Up
BADEN, Switzerland, June 14 (AP-DJ)—Brown Boveri, the machinery and electrical equipment manufacturer, reported today that parent company net profit rose 13.7 percent in the year ended March 31 to \$30.7 million Swiss francs (about \$8 million).

American Stock Exchange Trading

34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	1/2	1600 Spooner
31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	+ 1/4	3500 Voyager P

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State	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Alabama	4.72	5.16	5.59	6.02	6.45	6.88	7.31	7.74	8.17	8.60	9.03	9.46	9.89	10.32	10.75	11.18	11.61	12.04	12.47	12.90	13.33	13.76	14.19	14.62	15.05	15.48	15.91	16.34	16.77	17.20	17.63	18.06	18.49	18.92	19.35	19.78	20.21	20.64	21.07	21.50	21.93	22.36	22.79	23.22	23.65	24.08	24.51	24.94	25.37	25.80	26.23	26.66	27.09	27.52	27.95	28.38	28.81	29.24	29.67	30.10	30.53	30.96	31.39	31.82	32.25	32.68	33.11	33.54	33.97	34.40	34.83	35.26	35.69	36.12	36.55	36.98	37.41	37.84	38.27	38.70	39.13	39.56	39.99	40.42	40.85	41.28	41.71	42.14	42.57	43.00	43.43	43.86	44.29	44.72	45.15	45.58	46.01	46.44	46.87	47.30	47.73	48.16	48.59	49.02	49.45	49.88	50.31	50.74	51.17	51.60	52.03	52.46	52.89	53.32	53.75	54.18	54.61	55.04	55.47	55.90	56.33	56.76	57.19	57.62	58.05	58.48	58.91	59.34	59.77	60.20	60.63	61.06	61.49	61.92	62.35	62.78	63.21	63.64	64.07	64.50	64.93	65.36	65.79	66.22	66.65	67.08	67.51	67.94	68.37	68.80	69.23	69.66	70.09	70.52	70.95	71.38	71.81	72.24	72.67	73.10	73.53	73.96	74.39	74.82	75.25	75.68	76.11	76.54	76.97	77.40	77.83	78.26	78.69	79.12	79.55	79.98	80.41	80.84	81.27	81.70	82.13	82.56	82.99	83.42	83.85	84.28	84.71	85.14	85.57	86.00	86.43	86.86	87.29	87.72	88.15	88.58	89.01	89.44	89.87	90.30	90.73	91.16	91.59	92.02	92.45	92.88	93.31	93.74	94.17	94.60	95.03	95.46	95.89	96.32	96.75	97.18	97.61	98.04	98.47	98.90	99.33	99.76	100.19	100.62	101.05	101.48	101.91	102.34	102.77	103.20	103.63	104.06	104.49	104.92	105.35	105.78	106.21	106.64	107.07	107.50	107.93	108.36	108.79	109.22	109.65	110.08	110.51	110.94	111.37	111.80	112.23	112.66	113.09	113.52	113.95	114.38	114.81	115.24	115.67	116.10	116.53	116.96	117.39	117.82	118.25	118.68	119.11	119.54	119.97	120.40	120.83	121.26	121.69	122.12	122.55	122.98	123.41	123.84	124.27	124.70	125.13	125.56	125.99	126.42	126.85	127.28	127.71	128.14	128.57	129.00	129.43	129.86	130.29	130.72	131.15	131.58	132.01	132.44	132.87	133.30	133.73	134.16	134.59	135.02	135.45	135.88	136.31	136.74	137.17	137.60	138.03	138.46	138.89	139.32	139.75	140.18	140.61	141.04	141.47	141.90	142.33	142.76	143.19	143.62	144.05	144.48	144.91	145.34	145.77	146.20	146.63	147.06	147.49	147.92	148.35	148.78	149.21	149.64	150.07	150.50	150.93	151.36	151.79	152.22	152.65	153.08	153.51	153.94	154.37	154.80	155.23	155.66	156.09	156.52	156.95	157.38	157.81	158.24	158.67	159.10	159.53	159.96	160.39	160.82	161.25	161.68	162.11	162.54	162.97	163.40	163.83	164.26	164.69	165.12	165.55	165.98	166.41	166.84	167.27	167.70	168.13	168.56	168.99	169.42	169.85	170.28	170.71	171.14	171.57	172.00	172.43	172.86	173.29	173.72	174.15	174.58	175.01	175.44	175.87	176.30	176.73	177.16	177.59	178.02	178.45	178.88	179.31	179.74	180.17	180.60	181.03	181.46	181.89	182.32	182.75	183.18	183.61	184.04	184.47	184.90	185.33	185.76	186.19	186.62	187.05	187.48	187.91	188.34	188.77	189.20	189.63	190.06	190.49	190.92	191.35	191.78	192.21	192.64	193.07	193.50	193.93	194.36	194.79	195.22	195.65	196.08	196.51	196.94	197.37	197.80	198.23	198.66	199.09	199.52	199.95	200.38	200.81	201.24	201.67	202.10	202.53	202.96	203.39	203.82	204.25	204.68	205.11	205.54	205.97	206.40	206.83	207.26	207.69	208.12	208.55	208.98	209.41	209.84	210.27	210.70	211.13	211.56	211.99	212.42	212.85	213.28	213.71	214.14	214.57	215.00	215.43	215.86	216.29	216.72	217.15	217.58	218.01	218.44	218.87	219.30	219.73	220.16	220.59	221.02	221.45	221.88	222.31	222.74	223.17	223.60	224.03	224.46	224.89	225.32	225.75	226.18	226.61	227.04	227.47	227.90	228.33	228.76	229.19	229.62	230.05	230.48	230.91	231.34	231.77	232.20	232.63	233.06	233.49	233.92	234.35	234.78	235.21	235.64	236.07	236.50	236.93	237.36	237.79	238.22	238.65	239.08	239.51	239.94	240.37	240.80	241.23	241.66	242.09	242.52	242.95	243.38	243.81	244.24	244.67	245.10	245.53	245.96	246.39	246.82	247.25	247.68	248.11	248.54	248.97	249.40	249.83	250.26	250.69	251.12	251.55	251.98	252.41	252.84	253.27	253.70	254.13	254.56	254.99	255.42	255.85	256.28	256.71	257.14	257.57	258.00	258.43	258.86	259.29	259.72	260.15	260.58	261.01	261.44	261.87	262.30	262.73	263.16	263.59	264.02	264.45	264.88	265.31	265.74	266.17	266.60	267.03	267.46	267.89	268.32	268.75	269.18	269.61	270.04	270.47	270.90	271.33	271.76	272.19	272.62	273.05	273.48	273.91	274.34	274.77	275.20	275.63	276.06	276.49	276.92	277.35	277.78	278.21	278.64	279.07	279.50	279.93	280.36	280.79	281.22	281.65	282.08	282.51	282.94	283.37	283.80	284.23	284.66	285.09	285.52	285.95	286.38	286.81	287.24	287.67	288.10	288.53	288.96	289.39	289.82	290.25	290.68	291.11	291.54	291.97	292.40	292.83	293.26	293.69	294.12	294.55	294.98	295.41	295.84	296.27	296.70	297.13	297.56	297.99	298.42	298.85	299.28	299.71	300.14	300.57	301.00	301.43	301.86	302.29	302.72	303.15	303.58	304.01	304.44	304.87	305.30	305.73	306.16	306.59	307.02	307.45	307.88	308.31	308.74	309.17	309.60	310.03	310.46	310.89	311.32	311.75	312.18	312.61	313.04	313.47	313.90	314.33	314.76	315.19	315.62	316.05	316.48	316.91	317.34	317.77	318.20	318.63	319.06	319.49	319.92	320.35	320.78	321.21	321.64	322.07	322.50	322.93	323.36	323.79	324.22	324.65	325.08	325.51	325.94	326.37	326.80	327.23	327.66	328.09	328.52	328.95	329.38	329.81	330.24	330.67	331.10	331.53	331.96	332.39	332.82	333.25	333.68	334.11	334.54	334.97	335.40	335.83	336.26	336.69	337.12	337.55	337.98	338.41	338.84	339.27	339.70	340.13	340.56	340.99	341.42	341.85	342.28	342.71	343.14	343.57	344.00	344.43	344.86	345.29	345.72	346.15	346.58	347.01	347.44	347.87	348.30	348.73	349.16	349.59	350.02	350.45	350.88	351.31	351.74	352.17	352.60	353.03	353.46	353.89	354.32	354.75	355.18	355.61	356.04	356.47	356.90	357.33	357.76	358.19	358.62	359.05	359.48	359.91	360.34	360.77	361.20	361.63	362.06	362.49	362.92	363.35	363.78	364.21	364.64	365.07	365.50	365.93	366.36	366.79	367.22	367.65	368.08	368.51	368.94	369.37	369.80	370.23	370.66	371.09	371.52	371.95	372.38	372.81	373.24	373.67	374.10	374.53	374.96	375.39	375.82	376.25	376.68	377.11	377.54	377.97	378.40	378.83	379.26	379.69	380.12	380.55	380.98	381.41	381.84	382.27	382.70	383.13	383.56	383.99	384.42	384.85	385.28	385.71	386.14	386.57	387.00	387.43	387.86	388.29	388.72	389.15	389.58	390.01	390.44	390.87	391.30	391.73	392.16	392.59	393.02	393.45	393.88	394.31	394.74	395.17	395.60	396.03	396.46	396.89	397.32	397.75	398.18	398.61	399.04	399.47	399.90	400.33	400.76	401.19	401.62	402.05	402.48	402.91	403.34	403.77	404.20	404.63	405.06	405.49	405.92	406.35	406.78	407.21	407.64	408.07	408.50	408.93	409.36	409.79	410.22	410.65	411.08	411.51	411.94	412.37	412.80	413.23	413.66	414.09	414.52	414.95	415.38	415.81	416.24	416.67	417.10	417.53	417.96	418.39	418.82	419.25	419.68	420.11	420.54	420.97	421.40	421.83	422.26	422.69	423.12	423.55	423.98	424.41	424.84	425.27	425.70	426.13	426.56	426.99	427.42	427.85	428.28	428.71	429.14	429.57	430.00	430.43	430.86	431.29	431.72	432.15	432.58	433.01	433.44	433.87	434.30	434.73	435.16	435.59	436.02	436.45	436.88	437.31	437.74	438.17	438.60	439.03	439.46	439.89	440.32	440.75	441.18	441.61	442.04	442.47	442.90	443.33	443.76	444.19	444.62	445.05	445.48	445.91	446.34	446.77	447.20	447.63	448.06	448.49	448.92	449.35	449.78	450.21	450.64	451.07	451.50	451.93	452.36	452.79	453.22	453.65	454.08	454.51	454.94	455.37	455.80	456.23	456.66	457.09	457.52	457.95	458.38	458.81	459.24	459.67	460.10	460.53	460.96	461.39	461.82	462.25	462.68	463.11	463.54	463.97	464.40	464.83

Shore	31.40	22.35	Vain	12.72	13.90
Selec	9.55	10.82	Voyan	11.85	13.60
Selec	9.20	10.15	Weyn	12.41	13.60
Var-7y	7.24	7.91	Wingr	12.24	12.70
Wash	22.45	26.13	Wynth	10.75	11.11
Wash	1.87	11.22	Xanth	11.50	12.50
Xanth	12.07	13.14	Yanth	12.00	12.50
Yanth	9.06	9.35	Zan-Inv	15.42	15.47

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	0
1002	1002	1002	1002	1002	0
1003	1003	1003	1003	1003	0
1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	0
1005	1005	1005	1005	1005	0
1006	1006	1006	1006	1006	0
1007	1007	1007	1007	1007	0
1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	0
1009	1009	1009	1009	1009	0
1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	0
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1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	0
1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	0
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1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	0
1016	1016	1016	1016	1016	0
1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	0
1018	1018	1018	1018	1018	0
1019	1019	1019	1019	1019	0
1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	0
1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	0
1022	1022	1022	1022	1022	0
1023	1023	1023	1023	1023	0
1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	0
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1195	1195	1195	1195	1195	0
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1197	1197	1197	1197	1197	0
1198	1198	1198	1198	1198	0
1199	1199	1199	1199	1199	0
1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	0

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PORTUGAL
Selling between 1000 and 1500 sq. m. of land in the mountains of the Serra da Estrela. Price from 100,000 to 150,000 escudos. Contact: J. M. Silva, Rua da Liberdade, 10, Lisbon, Portugal.

SPAIN
LAND FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. 100,000 sq. m. of land in the mountains of the Sierra de Guadalupe. Price from 100,000 to 150,000 pesetas. Contact: J. M. Silva, Rua da Liberdade, 10, Madrid, Spain.

SWITZERLAND
CRANS SUR SIÈRE. 100,000 sq. m. of land in the mountains of the Alps. Price from 100,000 to 150,000 Swiss francs. Contact: J. M. Silva, Rue de la Liberté, 10, Crans-sur-Sièrre, Switzerland.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

PORTUGAL
Wanted: 100,000 sq. m. of land in the mountains of the Serra da Estrela. Price from 100,000 to 150,000 escudos. Contact: J. M. Silva, Rua da Liberdade, 10, Lisbon, Portugal.

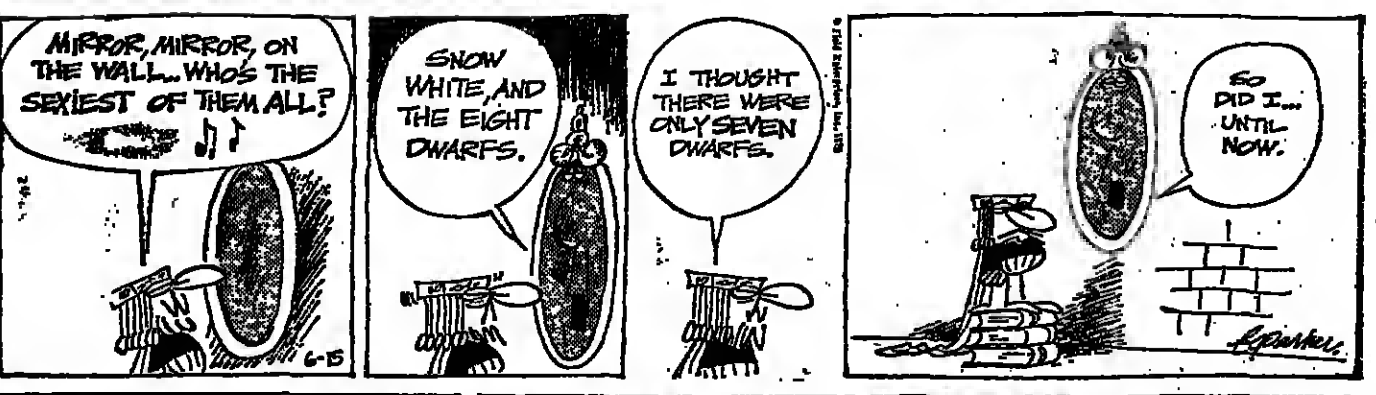
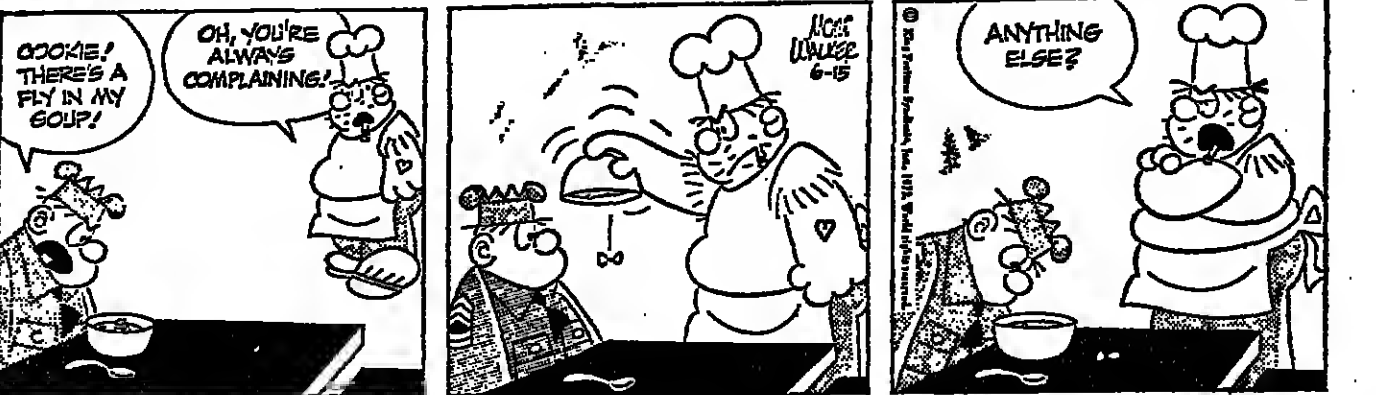
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PERSONNEL WANTED

AMERICAN

PEANUTS
B.C.
L.I.L. ABNER
BEETLE BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZZ SAWYER
WIZARD OF ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In one of the most remarkable turnabouts in the 42-year history of the Reisinger Knockout Team championships, the David Mason team walked off with the title after a dramatic recovery in the third quarter of the match. The championship, held earlier this month in New York, seemed sure to go to the team headed by Steve Goldstein, which led by 55 points at the halfway mark.

The diagramed deal contributed greatly to Mason's recovery. It helped his team, sitting North and South, cut Goldstein's lead to 20 points. His partner's strength was likely to be mainly in clubs but South persevered to four spades in the face of discouraging preference bids. East doubled on the

strength of his high cards and had occasion to regret it. South redoubled and seized his opportunity when West led a heart. South won with the heart king in dummy, cashed the diamond ace and ruffed a diamond. He ruffed out East's club ace, cashed the heart ace, returned to dummy with a second diamond ruff and discarded a diamond on the established club winner. South then ruffed a club successfully with the spade ten, ruffed his last heart with dummy's last trump and led a club. East discarded helplessly and the spade queen won the trick in the closed hand. The declarer exited with his last diamond and still had the guarded spade king in his hand to furnish an overtrick. A trump lead by West would have been more effective, allowing East to win and play a second trump to cut down ruffs. But South could still have made his contract by taking one diamond ruff, ruffing out the club ace, drawing the last trump and surrendering two diamond tricks.

NORTH
♠ 863
♥ K10
♦ 7
♣ K65432
WEST
♠ 15
♥ J8743
♦ 1064
♣ 987
EAST
♠ A92
♥ Q92
♦ Q32
♣ AJ10
SOUTH (D)
♠ KQ1074
♥ A65
♦ A985
♣ —

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
Redbl. Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart four.

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Partner of nonsense	11 Galle
6 Arab garment	12 Zodiac sign
9 Classifieds	13 — capita
12 Zodiac sign	14 Seaver or Staub
13 — capita	15 Former Dodger great
14 Seaver or Staub	19 Niger-area people
15 Former Dodger great	20 Tennessee
19 Niger-area people	21 Subject of Wilde
20 Tennessee	22 Fish
21 Subject of Wilde	23 N. Z. parrots
22 Fish	24 Unvarying
23 N. Z. parrots	27 Guinness
24 Unvarying	28 Literary monogram
27 Guinness	32 Barbarian
28 Literary monogram	33 Add up
32 Barbarian	34 Hydrocarbon
33 Add up	35 Ballet wear
34 Hydrocarbon	36 Wasteland
35 Ballet wear	42 Child's toy
36 Wasteland	43 Bart and Belle
42 Child's toy	46 Ross or Red
43 Bart and Belle	46 Within Prefix

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SEGUS
YEMSS
MEUGLE
RAPPOL

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: DRAWL, LOONY, JURIST, PODIUM
Answers Made to come clean before the hanging!—LAUNDRY

BOOKS

A CHILD CALLED NOAH
A Family Journey

By Josh Greenfield, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 193 pp.

Reviewed by D. Keith Mano

THERE is a note so eerie, so haunting, in the story of Josh Greenfield's small son, Noah, that it transcends even the dreadful sadness. I remembered the Gadarene swine. Two thousand years ago Noah Greenfield would have been a child "possessed of demons." Through months of excruciating repetition, his father, his mother, his therapists, manage to teach Noah one sound, "Anah." Then the child sees his favorite food and shrieks, "Bagels!" He is autistic, maybe. The diagnosis, if not the demons, are legion. And the agony of Josh and Fummi Greenfield—mean, draining, undignified agony—has no end. I wanted to do what they cannot do, close the book. Yet I didn't. For "A Child Called Noah" is at least as fascinating as it is terrible.

Noah has just turned 5 when the narrative breaks off. He was born in 1966, apparently normal. The Greenfields' second son. There was some motor slowness; the child stood and walked at two years three months, never really crawling. Yet, a short time after his second birthday, he "spoke" in complete sentences, had a vocabulary of well over 150 words, sang the verses of his favorite songs, identified the objects and animals in his picture books, was all but toilet-trained, and practically ate by himself. Noah is a lovely child, "for schizophrenic children are very often—and autistic children are invariably—beautiful, as if their untouchable imperiousness to the usual course of human events keeps them so." Imperiousness, that is the operative, the demoralizing, word. Dreams in which one's phantom body, fearful, calls out to the sleeping world around it and cannot shape sounds, unable to animate the sluggish physical tongue and vocal cords. Noah is locked in a small separate room. The panic of claustrophobia rushes through Greenfield's book.

There are many possibilities: schizophrenia, autism, brain damage, emotional disturbance—or, as is more likely, some protean compound of the above. Doctors seem remarkably unhelpful, discouraged themselves, perhaps somewhat bored. Scientific research is sketchy, aimed at symptoms, and it is totally uncoordinated on the national level. Few good facilities exist. The Greenfields strain their economy and the human resilience of their marriage traveling from New York to California to Connecticut. Many individuals are kind, but Noah's problem is too indefinite. Researchers and fund raisers prefer dramatic diseases, virus cultures. In fact, Noah is turned down at one public therapy center because the state will appropriate more money for a physically handicapped child. Yet Greenfield is not as bitter as one

might justifiably expect. He merely asks to be given hint of an answer.

The book is written in form. Its style is artless, even dull, as if an image, not a metaphor, a symbol, pushing suffering across the vast threshold—where it would become fully "real." This is Noah's story, as it be, yet his father and mother probably too much echo know of Mrs. Greenfield. It is Japanese, an artist, the father has died. Most evidence is relative: How a child yet another sleep night; how she reacted to bewilderment. I have liked to know more, and this is perhaps Greenfield's meaning—all contingencies seem to have been at the child's illness. Family's development, too, rested. Pleasure and self-motivation only gulf.

Guilt: The bonus tragedy. Mental illness. Cerebral leukemia are terrible, I least no blame can be in Josh Greenfield must speed did he bring suspect genes marriage. Did his 50-point diet too efficiently while nazi? Doctors with a Fr bins wait mother and let undergo psycho-analysis, field weakness, vulnerable wife is adamant—no. It still something vaguely in to having an autistic child. sumably, as biochemical re to mental illness becomes conclusive, this semi-Biblic process will collapse. That be a sufficient benefit, a few effective cures are di ed. Hormonal imbalance, dysfunction whatever, can pend on free will.

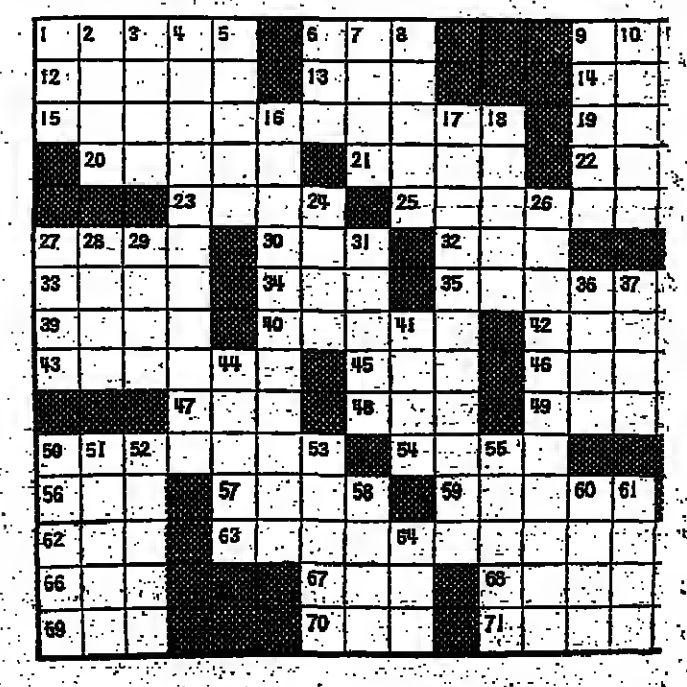
"A Child Called Noah," peccably honest, not a application for sainthood. Greenfield's become escapist, peevish; their marriage jeopardized. Mother and are determined to be selfish is obligatory, for they have other child. Yet they quite manage it. Noah, realize, will probably have institutionalized. And, after other impossible, night, careers shackled, freed, stored, they actively go to be. But not yet, not also know I must try not more, sorry for myself, I Noah, but some days I Greenfield doesn't wheed responses from the reader has written neither a true an indictment. This "first" book about a child Noah's infirmity. But it tainly one of the best.

D. Keith Mano has with novels of which "The Prose" is the most recent. He is sons.

© New York Times

CROSSWORD—By Will

- ACROSS
- 1 Partner of nonsense
 - 6 Arab garment
 - 9 Classifieds
 - 12 Zodiac sign
 - 13 — capita
 - 14 Seaver or Staub
 - 15 Former Dodger great
 - 19 Niger-area people
 - 20 Tennessee
 - 21 Subject of Wilde
 - 22 Fish
 - 23 N. Z. parrots
 - 24 Unvarying
 - 27 Guinness
 - 28 Literary monogram
 - 32 Barbarian
 - 33 Add up
 - 34 Hydrocarbon
 - 35 Ballet wear
 - 36 Wasteland
 - 42 Child's toy
 - 43 Bart and Belle
 - 46 Ross or Red
 - 46 Within Prefix
- DOWN
- 47 Manx
 - 48 Wise to
 - 49 Dakota Indians
 - 50 Tili
 - 54 Thick slice
 - 56 — carte
 - 57 Concerning
 - 59 Ski-jumping
 - 62 Writer Anais
 - 63 N.F.L. player
 - 66 N. Y. time
 - 67 Time periods
 - 68 Jesse of track fame
 - 69 N. Y. transit org.
 - 70 "Apologia pro Vita"
 - 71 Take out thread
 - 1 Friend, in Tol
 - 10 Prohibit
 - 11 Galle
 - 16 Fireside
 - 17 O'Neill's daughter
 - 18 Type size
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 - 26 Fictional detective
 - 27 Operatives: Abbr.
 - 28 Bear
 - 29 Girl's name
 - 31 Hide away
 - 38 Tops
 - 37 Plant joint
 - 38 Heroic poet
 - 41 Golf implement
 - 44 Fanatical
 - 50 "Cave" (dog warning)
 - 51 Not on an ey
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 - 55 Variety of pe
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Error Costly Again

Ages' Turn Victory Into Defeat

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT).—Ages' turn of events in the eighth inning of the Yankees' game with the Mets on Wednesday night turned into a costly error on Hank Aaron's part. The error, which cost the Yankees a victory, was a simple misplay of a routine fly ball. Aaron, who had been hitting well, made a mistake that allowed the Mets to score the winning run. The Yankees, who had been leading, were defeated 3-2. The error was a costly one, as it turned a potential victory into a defeat. Aaron, who had been hitting well, made a mistake that allowed the Mets to score the winning run. The Yankees, who had been leading, were defeated 3-2. The error was a costly one, as it turned a potential victory into a defeat.

Injured Back Adds to Woes of Marichal

FRANCISCO, June 14 (AP).—San Francisco pitcher Juan Marichal, who has been struggling with a back injury, was placed in the bullpen on Wednesday night. The injury, which has been bothering him for some time, is expected to keep him out of the starting rotation for several weeks. Marichal, who is one of the best pitchers in the league, is a key player for the Giants. His absence will be a significant blow to the team.

The Scoreboard

BOXING: At Miami, former heavyweight champion Jimmy Young knocked out Ron Brooks of Phoenix in the second round of a scheduled 10-round bout at Miami Marine Stadium. Young, who is a former world champion, was victorious by a knockout. Brooks, who was a contender for the title, was defeated in a disappointing performance.



ON COURSE—Gary Player knocks in a 10-foot putt on Pebble Beach Golf Course in practice for U.S. Open. Watching him, from left, are Billy Casper, Jerry Heard and Bob Charles.

Pebble Beach 'True Test' Nothing Is Too Rough For Open, Player Says

By Bob Addie

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., June 14 (UPI).—Gary Player, the strong man from South Africa, verbally blasted the Pebble Beach sand traps today but praised the rough. He suggested that adding sand to the Pebble Beach bunkers for the U.S. Open which starts tomorrow would be like carrying coals to Newcastle. But he implied that it was about time some of the tour pros played a real golf course where they would have to cope with such annoyances as bad lies in tall grass.

Player, 35, who won the Open in 1955 and also has won the British Open, the PGA and the Masters at least once each, had just finished a practice round yesterday afternoon and found more traps than he wanted. "It's a mistake," he said. "They made a mistake here putting too much sand in the bunkers. The ball bounces in these traps and takes away the skills of a champion. Playing the sand traps is the best part of my game and new I've lost that. But then," he added, "the bunkers are the same for everybody, aren't they?"

Rough for Woods
Player was positive about the tall grass flanking the fairways and surrounding the greens. Virtually all the golfers who practiced yesterday about the heavy grass. It will be impossible to use a wood in the Pebble Beach roughs and on wedge shots the ball flies off the club and can't maintain that backspin the pros deem so necessary.

"One thing I am glad about," said the South African, "and that is the roughs are high. It makes you hit the ball straight. On the tour, all you have to do is hit it long because those courses have no roughs. But, when you do have high grass, such as here now and such as we encounter in the British Open, the emphasis is on being straight. I like that, the U.S. and British Opens are true tests of golf—and that is as it should be."

So Who's Psyched?
Player seemed peeved at a magazine article which hinted that Jack Nicklaus had the rest of the field "psyched" in the Open. "Golf," said Player, "is a very complicated game. Most people, including those who write about golf, really don't understand the game at all." Player clearly left the implication that he did not believe in the Nicklaus mystique—although he does admire the big Olan who is going for the second leg of his grand slam after winning the Masters in April.

Yesterday was a practice day for all the golfers with the exception of defending champion Lee Trevino, who was released from a hospital in El Paso, Texas, yesterday after a bout with the "beginnings of pneumonia." Trevino, who pronounced himself fit, is scheduled to be here today for the last tune-up.

Trevino was given permission to arrive late. He is due to tee off at 10:04 a.m. tomorrow with Jim Simons, the amateur from Pennsylvania who finished seventh last year, and pro Bobby Mitchell.

Royals Continue Mastery Over the Red Sox

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT).

The Kansas City Royals may be several seasons away from winning the American League pennant, but they certainly play like champions against the Boston Red Sox.

Last night in the friendly confines of Fenway Park, the Royals rallied for four runs in the ninth inning to beat Boston, 4-2. It was the ninth time the Royals had beaten the Red Sox in the Boston park since 1969, their first season in the league.

The damage this time was done by Kansas City's 5-foot 4-inch shortstop, Fred Tate, who smacked a two-run double, and Amos Otis, who settled matters with a two-win angle.

The Royals now have won four of five games against Boston this season and have won 19 of the last 22 with the Red Sox.

U.S. Olympic Group Fights for Convict

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT).

If Bobby Lee Hunter qualifies for the Olympics and is certified as a member of the United States team, he will play in the Olympic village with other members of the American contingent, Arthur G. Lantz, executive director of the United States Olympic Committee, said yesterday.

Lantz said the suggestion to keep Hunter in a German prison during the Olympics was "unthinkable." He added that "Daumen, whom he considers 'generally fair and honest,' may have been 'pushed into a defensive stance on the Hunter question by European journalists who have been using this as a means to embarrass the United States.'"

"We're catching hell all over the world for it because no one understands the reason," Lantz said. "This is an emotional case, we're not opening the prison to let convicts qualify. As far as we're concerned, Bobby Lee Hunter acted in good faith during the Pan-American Games. We have no reason to doubt his behavior for the Olympics if he makes the team."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	32	17	.652	—
New York	31	18	.633	1/2
Chicago	27	22	.551	4 1/2
St. Louis	22	28	.441	11
Montreal	21	29	.420	11 1/2
Philadelphia	20	30	.400	12

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	27	22	.551	—
Detroit	27	22	.551	—
Cleveland	26	23	.529	1/2
Boston	26	23	.529	1/2
New York	26	23	.529	1/2
Kansas City	26	23	.529	1/2

WESTERN DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	31	18	.633	—
Los Angeles	32	23	.583	1/2
Houston	30	25	.545	1 1/2
San Diego	18	34	.346	15
San Francisco	18	34	.346	15

EASTERN DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	27	22	.551	—
Kansas City	27	22	.551	—
Chicago	26	23	.529	1/2
St. Louis	26	23	.529	1/2
Philadelphia	26	23	.529	1/2

TODAY'S RESULTS

San Diego 4, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 4.
Los Angeles 2, St. Louis 1.
San Francisco 1, Pittsburgh 1.
Atlanta 6, New York 5.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

San Diego 4, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 4.
Los Angeles 2, St. Louis 1.
San Francisco 1, Pittsburgh 1.
Atlanta 6, New York 5.

TUESDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	32	17	.652	—
New York	31	18	.633	1/2
Chicago	27	22	.551	4 1/2
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Hearing Told of Ease of Fixing Races

Hundreds of Horses

In East Drugged

By Steve Cady

WASHINGTON, June 14

(NYT).—Fixing horse races is "like taking cream from a baby" if you have the right connections and the right drugs, a self-described swindler told the House Select Committee on Crime yesterday.

The witness was Bobby Byrne, who said he had administered primazone, a tranquilizer, to hundreds of horses at East Coast and Midwest thoroughbred tracks during 1968, 1969 and 1970. According to him, none of the horses given a depressant ever finished in the money.

"It's like putting a baby to sleep with a bottle, a pacifier, it's that good," said Byrne, who is a former professional gambler and a convicted felon.

Much of the fixing apparently was done in New England, where Byrne was arrested by agents of the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau in April, 1971, while trying to enter the stable area at Suffolk Downs. He has since turned state's evidence.

Spencer Drayton, president of the TRPB, who attended the hearing, called Byrne's testimony "partly old hat, partly hearsay and partly exaggerated."

Money Buys
"We started this investigation in May of 1970," he said. "You've had 28 grand jury indictments in Massachusetts and 50 in Rhode Island as a result of it."

Byrne's group, the committee was told, called partly on "friendly" trainers who would allow their horses to be "hit" with a depressant, on groomers who would "look the other way" for a \$20 bill, and on jockeys whose cooperation had been cultivated.

"You look for a jockey with no money and a weakness—nine out of 10 times it's girls or money—but some like boys and some like marijuana, and anything they wanted, we'd get it for them," Byrne said.

Trainers were the increasingly important key to the operation, though. The practice was to "hit" four of the 10



Bobby Byrne testifies on fixing of horse races.

Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Florida, Ohio and Illinois.

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Gonzales Gains In Kent Tennis; Metreveli Wins

BRISTOL, England, June 14 (Reuters).—Pamela Gonzales and Alex Metreveli, the two top seeds, scored straight set victories to reach the quarterfinals of the Green Shield Kent Lawn tennis championships here today.

Gonzales, 44, and the favorite for the title, beat Australian John Bartlett, 7-5, 6-4, in their third-round match.

During the second set, Gonzales, usually, became annoyed at several of the line calls and yelled at the umpire: "You sure you don't need any help? Seven or eight you have called out have been far in I hate to tell you."

Metreveli, of the Soviet Union, moved to the last eight by beating Colombian Ivan Molina, 6-1, 6-2.

Hopes of a quarter-final clash between Gonzales and Torben Ulrich were dashed when the 49-year-old Dane was beaten 7-6, 7-1 by Australian Bill Lloyd.

In women's singles quarter-final round play, Evonne Goollagong beat Helen Gourlay, 6-4, 6-4, in an all-Australian match and American Billie Jean King beat Laura Rossouw of South Africa, 6-0, 6-3.

Dibley Advances
BRISTOL, England, June 14 (Reuters).—Colin Dibley, surprise Australian semifinalist at Wimbledon last year, showed his power in beating British Davis Cup player David Lloyd, 6-1, 6-1, in the first round.

In the women's singles, Betty Stove of the Netherlands upset Australia's Judy Dalton, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1, in the first round.

Erving, probably the ABA's most prized possession, charged in his suit that Steve Arnold, the agent who represented him, was originally signed with the Squires on Oct. 1, 1971. Was also a paid representative of the ABA at that time. Erving's Virginia contract has three years to run.

Russia to Meet West Germany In Soccer Final
BRUSSELS, June 14 (Reuters).—West Germany and the Soviet Union tonight qualified for Sunday's final of the European Nations Soccer Cup here.

The West Germans beat Belgium, 2-1, in their semifinal in Halle, after leading 1-0 at halftime. The Soviet Union defeated Hungary, 1-0, with a second-half goal in the other semifinal, played here.

A crowd of 60,000 watched the West Germans triumph over Belgium with two goals by ace striker Gerd Muller. Otilio Felizola scored for Belgium. Only 3,000 spectators watched the Soviet Union, the 1960 winners, beat Hungary with a goal by Anatoly Konkov.

McKenzie Jumps Bruins for WHA
PHILADELPHIA, June 14 (UPI).—Veteran National Hockey League star Johnny McKenzie of the Boston Bruins was named today player coach of the Philadelphia Blazers of the new World Hockey Association.

McKenzie has played with the Bruins since 1965 but was reported anxious to move to the new league after the NHL team left him unprotected in last week's expansion draft.

McKenzie signed a three-year contract, with a guarantee of salary even if the WHA team fails to materialize. There is also a no-trade provision.

Of the 75 to 100 races he fixed, Byrne said, the easiest were at Lincoln Downs in Rhode Island, River Downs in Ohio and Dover Downs in Delaware.

"Those were the real ice cream tracks," he said. "There's more thieves there. It's a friendly atmosphere."

Narragansett Park, another Rhode Island track, also was called "easy" as were Suffolk Downs in East Boston and Scarborough Downs in Maine.

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